P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,857—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. London	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,329	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 275.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—6, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah and Buseh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	" 29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	" 26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
and Guaranteed as to
QUALITY AND CONDITION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz. 80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot. 7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint. 3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz. 50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" " 42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ...	" " 37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" " 24 0	27 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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MANUFACTURERS
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For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

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	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
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MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
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MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
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WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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NEW REMEDIES
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TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

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GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-DAY, AT 4 TO-DAY. | MATINEE. Doors open at 3 P.M.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

All the Brilliant Items that have won for our GRAND CHANGE.

A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,

TO-NIGHT, AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Commence at 9-15 p.m. sharp.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND HIGH-JUMPING CONTEST.

Open to all Ponies, 14 hands and under, to take place at the Circus.

A HANDSOME TANTALUS SOUVENIR of Cut Glass and Silver, from the Establishment of MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., will be given to the winner.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23RD.

ENTRANCE FREE.

Circus open for Practice by gas-light every Evening from 6 to 7 p.m.

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 24th.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs, ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

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Single Seat Boxes.. .. 4 | Chairs.. .. .. Rs. 2
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs.. .. 3 | Stalls, Carpeted Seats .. 1
Gallery (Natives only) As. 8

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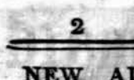
PASSAGE TO LONDON VIA FLUSHING AND HAMBURG,

SAILING ON 22ND INSTANT.



THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,000 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to
F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DOSSIBAI, widow of the late Mr. RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE SHROFF and Mr. DORABSHAW RUSTOMJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client, Mr. MANECKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR, of their right, title and interest in the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of which Mr. Dayabhoy Taldas is the lessor with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3502 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the land which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 158 and 195, New Nos. 1509 and 1562, Old Survey Nos. 29 and 32 and New Survey Nos. 1-7175 and which said land and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3208 (3) and Street No. 144 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East partly by the property formerly of Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama and now of A. Bhikajee and Company, and partly by the property of Sorabjee Jamasjee Dhanidaduna, on the West partly by the property of Adamjee Pirbhai and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on the North by the property of the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, and on the South partly by Mount Pleasant Road, partly by the property of the said Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality.

All persons theretofore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1900.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

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MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

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BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

DR. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green. ASQUITH and LOCID, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

GREAT REDUCTION in our existing prices on all our Goods on account of settled exchange. Compare prices before buying elsewhere—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brenden, Esq., I.C.S., Buggy and Harness in excellent condition, Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November. The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO LET, furnished, SUNNYSIDE, at Khandalla. Apply to NOWROJEE WADIA and SON'S "Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED—TEACHER, for European Female Orphan Asylum, to teach to V Standard. European, age not under 30, salary Rs. 65, board and lodging. Apply Honorary Secretary, E. O. A., 7, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

WANTED,—an Experienced HINDOO HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Talugu Plague Hospital, Kamatipura, Bombay.—Apply with Testimonials, to Rao Bahadur, ELLAPA BALARAM, Grant Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sortsof house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriebhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14. Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 45 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING VALUABLE JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES CLOCKS, PLATEWARE, AND LARGE IRON SAFE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and the follows ing days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Dilmar and Co.'s land depot, the remaining valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co. (Agents to Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co.), consisting of Jewellery, ladies' and gent's new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various descriptions, wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best plated ware, suitable for presents, watchmaker's tools, watch materials, pebble spectacles, glasses and spare glasses of binoculars, large size London fire resisting iron safe, table safe, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND ON THE NAPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powralla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of vacant land or ground situate on the east side of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 446 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the piece of land and premises measuring two thousand and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 30 and 31, new Nos. 1636 and 16369, old Survey No. 5-23, and new Survey No. 1 and 2-7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under D Ward No. 3220 (3), and Street No. 35B, and bounded on the east, by the private road, on the west, by the said Nepean Sea Road, on the north, by the property of the said Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powralla, and on the south, by the property of Kassumbhai Peeroo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PYDHOWNI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pandurang Krishnaji and Gurzanand Pandurang, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1893, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring 225 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's new No. 7229, and new Survey No. 1278, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B, No. 958, and Street Nos. 2331 and 33, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Pydhowni Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by Pydhowni Road aforesaid, on the south, by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub, on the east, by the Kala Street, and on the west, by the property of Balorishna Murobe, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER-WARE, MAJOLICA-WARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort the following fancy goods, suitable for drawing-room decorations, consisting of large Parian and terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces, leather dressing cases, wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best plated-ware suitable for hotels and messes, &c.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in 2nd FOTULWADY LANE, ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhundas Radhakissondas, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithaldas Ramdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the intenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 1893, and made between the said Vithaldas Ramdas of the one part, and Govindram Dwarkadas of the other part, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, admeasuring 466 and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts, together with the building, tenements, dwelling-houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the second Fotulwady Lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 535, 536, new Nos. 2604, 2306, old Survey No. 60, and new Survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward No. 5270 to 5272 and Street Nos. 8, 1, 9 Fotulwady, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolabh Jagdish, partly by the said Fotulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandher and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Bamdas, on the north, by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south, by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Esperance, and partly by the property of the said Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo and others and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Haji Tyab Haji Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot, on THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned leasehold land, together with a chawl and other buildings standing thereon, jointly belonging to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and to his brother, the late Cassum Haji Gani, viz:—

Firstly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at its southern extremity about 130 feet, and at the northern extremity about 105 feet, the total area being 9 pands, and bounded on the east, by the land of the proprietor of the village and other Varkas land, taken on lease, on the west by the hill of the proprietor and Varkas land of Gasper Gomes on the north by the Varkas land of Malak, and on the south, by the land of the proprietor and Varkas land of Kalmet Prel.

Secondly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at one of its extremity, about 8 kathis, and at its other extremity about 9 kathis, the total breadth being 7 1-2 kathis, and the length from north to south 14 kathis, the total area 5 paads and 5 kathis, and bounded on the east, by the road or hedge, on the west by a hedge, and beyond it by the land of the lessor, on the north, by the hedge and beyond it by land of the proprietor, and on the south, by the land of the proprietor.

Thirdly.—A piece of land admeasuring from east to west 90 feet and from south to north 121 feet, and bounded on the east, by the land of Antonio Joseph Pereira, on the west, by the land of Pascoal Angelina Rodrigues, on the north, by the land of the proprietor, and on the south by the land of the proprietor, together with the chawl and buildings standing thereon, and all tiles, rafters, and other building materials lying in and about the said pieces of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will, hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, twist, and other sundry goods—

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, Jaconets, &c.,
3 bales grey dhooties 6 and 7 yards,
On account of the concerned—
2 bales damaged blankets,
1 case damaged merino cashmere.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE-JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Colaba,

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 24 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in such set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pullies.

Also a large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersubbing, and other frames by different makers, such as Hetheriogton, Brooks, and Doxey, Platt Brothers, etc., etc.

Mill stores, viz., leather and camel, hair beltings, bobbings, roller skins, roller clearer, and sliving cloths, ring travellers, heads and reeds, iron, copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, Hessian illets, hemp, rope, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of white and coloured yarn in bundles and loose.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
15-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. S. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's "Palace" Apollo Street; the office and bank furniture of the Imperial Bank of Persia, consisting of large neat elegantly made teakwood counters, book cases, cupboards, chairs, writing tables, pigeon holes, &c., by "John Roberts" voucher and deed boxes, hanging punkhas, screens, clocks, weighing scales with weights, paper scale, large copying presses with tables, a lot of English bound blank new cash and ledger books, veranda benches, &c, &c,

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, close to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome latest designed household furniture, made by John Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Walker and Hall, and Rodgers, Hinks kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, Japanese flower vases, magolica table ornaments, Parisian boats, English large tea-box, one solid mahogany entire iron frame cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., expressly built for the Indian climate, one English-built nearly new morraco lined light victoria, Arab horse, with set of harness, etc., etc., the property of E GOLL, Esq., The bungalow was furnished only 3 months ago and therefore the furniture is nearly new.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 pair of very handsome Pegu ponies, young, very fast, both go in single and double harness.

1 Bay waler gelding, 7 years old, regularly driven for two years and free from vice, sound and reliable.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English built victoria, in very good order, suitable for the above.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built mail-coach by "Windover."

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 45, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich oil-paintings, oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, majolica and satsooma table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons, one very handsome strong-built C. spring victoria, one strong bay Australian horse, 15-1 high, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of JAMES FRASER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 gent's "Wolff" bicycle in very good order.
1 second-hand English tandem harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on account and risk of Mahomed Arabi,

1 black pony "Eugene" 13-3 Western India Turf Club, certificate for life, will make a good racer and polo pony.
1 grey pony "Bijli" 13-2 3-4, Western India Turf Club, certificate for life, will make a good race and polo pony.
1 roan grey pony, 13-3, about 5 years old.
1 roan grey pony, 13-3, do.
1 bay horse, about 14-1.
Also a few Arab horses and ponies, the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oleographs and pictures, one D. B. pin fire gun, by Jensen a bruxelles with implements, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SIMPSON, Esq., Agent, Imperial Bank of Persia.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, also Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, handsome China, Japanese and majolica flower vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, also gas hanging lamp with incandescent burners, a very handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large size copying press, very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (bounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Prinsep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Noussenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGES. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horse standing at livery, on Commission or Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WINES, &c.,

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB, PORT.
KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., SHERRIES.

These Wines are confidently recommended.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKIES ever imported into this country is Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels

NOTICES.

S. S. "HOWICK HALL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS in connection with the above General Average not Claimed before 28th instant, will be REMITTED by the Undersigned to the owners of the Steamer. After that date payment will only be obtainable on Application to Messrs. CHAS. G. DUNN and Co., Liverpool. CONSIGNEES are therefore requested to PRESENT THEIR RECEIPTS to this office at once.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
S. S. "Howick Hall".

Bombay, 17th February, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on the 31st of March next, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of their New Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings, Specification, &c., may be obtained on Application to the Undersigned at his Office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th of February, 1900.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the Undersigned's Office upon payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy.

Tenders for general work should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, and for Steel Beams, Joists, &c. Rs. 1,000 to be paid to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., and to be forfeited in case of refusal to Sign the Contract.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

	Rs.
PROBABLE VALUE OF GENERAL WORK...	2,60,000
Do. do. STEEL BEAMS, &c	27,000

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of first class Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK are invited.

2. Forms of tender and Specification can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of a fee of one Rupee each set.

3. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for teak timber" must reach the office of the Agent, S M R, Dharwar, by the 15th March, 1900.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200, earnest money in cash or currency notes.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the Contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his tender; failing this his deposit of Rupees 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. E. H. BROCK,
Loco. and Carriage Supdt.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpore, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 16th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OIL, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st April, 1901.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 Each giving full particulars, can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HARRY R. DICH,
Storekeeper, B. N.-W. Ry. Co.

Samastipur, 14th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8816-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1900, to receive the Director's Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1899, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 19th February, to Monday, the 5th March, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1900.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BRANCH BOOKING AND PARCELS OFFICE at No. 30-1, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA CITY.

ON and from the 20th FEBRUARY, 1900, a BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE will be OPENED in the City of Calcutta, at No. 30-1, Dalhousie Square, for booking of

1. First and Second Class Passengers.
2. Servants of do.
3. Luggage of do.
4. Parcels upto 2 maunds in weight

on week days only (Government Gazetted holidays excepted, TO all Stations on this and connected Railways VIA ARMENIANGHAT AND KOLA RIVERSIDE.

Parcels, not luggage, may be booked to this office FROM Stations on this and connected Railways VIA KOLA RIVERSIDE AND ARMENIANGHAT.

The charges from and to this Booking Office will be the same as from and to Armenianghat.

The Tickets issued from this office will be available on the date of issue and on the day following, but those issued on a Saturday will also be available for the Steamer on Monday.

Delivery of parcels will also be effected from this office at the residences of addressees in Calcutta bounded as follows if so desired:—

North, by Harrison Road.
South, by Lower Circular Road.
East, by Circular Road.
West, by the River Hooghly.

The charge for this purpose will be 2 annas per maund or part of a maund.

For further particulars, see this Railways's printed Notice.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, 13th February, 1900.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,225xd 1-4xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{10,000}	100	{100}	6 p.c.	65
Bank of India.	{15,000}		{75}		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	[80,000	Dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£67½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage...	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian...	1,345		0	Nil	22
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2 nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		60
Balaxy S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	155
Bombay United	99	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	99	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India...	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	420
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.23	575
Coimbatore S. and W....	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	635
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	315
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bonaghs ...	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 30	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	no dvd		375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee...	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,625
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	230	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Moraji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
new great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld),	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills ...	890	1,000	1,000	Rs50	520
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	515
Sassoon and Allliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	250
Venishunker Lukhmi shunker Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City					
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	2
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	171,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	1,668
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	230
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvdRs10	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	900	100	25	495
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1040
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	158
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farr Road, London, England

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water-2-30m., 3-21a. Low water, 8-39m., 8-36a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Variety Entertainment in aid of the Parel Convent, 5 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.
Harmston's Circus.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Urano, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—In Thursday's report of the Insolvency Court proceedings for "S. Benjamin and others," read "Shalome Nai Benjamin Ashkhnazi and Benjamin Shalome Ashkanazi, printers, Byculla."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will take place on Saturday, the 10th March next, in the Town Hall, on which occasion the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., the Chief Justice of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside, and Lady Jenkins to distribute the prizes.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The new programme has met with success and presents many novelties. To-day it will be given at the matinee performance and again this evening. Our local sportsmen are making preparations for the Jumping Pony Contest, on Friday evening, and it should prove a very exciting one, judging from the entries sent in to the management. Practice every evening at 6 p.m., at the Circus.

FIRE AT PAREL.—A jowlee hut, occupied by one Daji Hurree, at Parel, was found to be on fire on Monday last, and razed to the ground in a few minutes. The Chinchapoogly steamer arrived on the scene, but was not worked as the fire had been put out by neighbours. The damage was estimated at Rs. 465. The origin of the outbreak was attributed to a fire being left burning in the fire-place.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March.....	The Absent-Minded Beggar.. Sullivan
Aria.....	Ugo, Conte De Parigi ..... Donizetti
Gavatte	First Primrose ..... Kilenberg
Selection.....	La Cigale..... Audibert
Waltz	Cardova..... Gomez
Polka	Mein Liebster..... Hecker

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ERRATUM.—With reference to the report of the case, in which Hewetson Milner and Thexton, Limited, vs. W. H. Guest were concerned, which appeared in your issue of Wednesday last, Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble are informed by Mr. Guest that the furniture he purchased from the plaintiffs was not bought for H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, but on his own private account. Mr. Guest asks them to have the report, that the Maharaja was in any way connected with the transaction in question, corrected.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, on the body of Luximon Govind, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a toddy-drawer and resided at Mahim. On Monday afternoon Luximon went up a cocoanut tree in an cart, off Lady Jamsetji Road, and while drawing toddy he lost his hold, and fell on to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and taken into his hut, where he expired shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PARSI CHARITY.—The sum of Rs. 14,162 was set apart on the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies solemnized in connection with the death of Bai Mehrbai, widow of Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachand and a daughter of the late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Of this sum Rs. 5,000 were subscribed out of the funds of the deceased lady, Rs. 3,000 by her son, Mr. Jamsetjee, and Rs. 6,850, by her other sons and daughters, and the rest by her other near relatives. To what charitable and philanthropic objects these various amounts are to be applied will be decided hereafter.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.—On Monday, the dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was found floating in a tank, on Parel Road, by a Purdesee ramoese doing duty near the tank. The police were informed and the body was removed from the water. A skull cap and a dhotur were found lying on the edge of the tank. On the examination of the body, a glandular swelling in the left groin was discovered. The deceased apparently suffered from plague and committed suicide. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning, while suffering from plague.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Babaji Krishna, a carpenter, aged about forty-five years. The deceased resided at Walpakady, Mazagon. For some weeks past, Babaji had been working at a new warehouse now being erected opposite the Victoria Dock. On Saturday last, he was sitting on a plank, the ends of which were resting on beams twelve feet apart and twelve feet high from the ground. While planing the plank, he deceased moved on and the end of the plank came off the beam and he fell with it on the stone pavement below. He sustained injury to his chest and was immediately removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. A. Glaskin was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a William's typewriter, of the value of Rs. 450, belonging to Messrs. B. Nazir and Co. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Kapadia applied for leave to withdraw the charge on the ground of insufficiency of evidence. Mr. Sealy supported the application and said that the complainant had been paid the value of the missing machine. The application was granted and the accused discharged. The accused was then charged with cheating One Rowji Nagji Vedant and inducing him to deliver Rs. 100 on the representation that certain articles of furniture mentioned in a promissory note were his property, but which, as a matter of fact, was not his. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Sealy urged that as the accused had made good the loss sustained by the complainant and as he had already been in jail for twelve days, the Court might deal with him in a lenient manner. The accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore and Jacobabad, pressure changes have been generally small. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° above the mean of the season at Jacobabad, Bangalore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum from 4° to 6° at Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 46° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the Punjab, on the Malabar Coast and at Jacobabad. Masulipatam, Coimbatutore and Negapatam.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 20.

Tuesday: Pressure has been steady in Baluchistan and has fallen briskly in Upper India. It has risen briskly in Bengal and Orissa. A very shallow depression is entering Upper Sind this morning and has given light showers in Baluchistan. It is of very little importance, but may give thundershowers in the north-west Himalayas. Temperature has fallen rapidly to very rapidly in Orissa, Behar, Chota-Nagpur and Central India. Mean temperature is normal or in slight defect in most provinces. It is from three to four degrees in excess in Sind, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and South India and three degrees in defect in Central India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX vs. JAFAR ABASI AND THREE OTHERS.

THE four accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted them of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. Mr. Markund N. Mehta appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The facts of the case are stated in the court's judgment.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice in giving the court's judgment said:—The story which was credited by the Sessions Judge, but disbelieved by the assessors, is that on the night of 26th August last, Galla was in his field with his nephew Shankar and his servant Mathur and a village watchman Amtha, when the four accused came up, keeping 20 to 25 men behind a hedge close by, snatched away the sticks of Galla and the other three men, using an indecent expression to Galla asked him for money which they (accused) had had to spend in connection with the murder of Galla's nephew "a few years ago" (apparently the four accused were arrested on a charge of the murder and had to defend themselves, and then belaboured Galla and Amtha with sticks. Shanker and Mathur, after receiving a few blows, ran off to the village, which is about three fields off. Now this story is in itself grossly improbable. If the four accused were incensed at having to defend themselves against the charge of the murder of Galla's nephew "a few years ago," one can imagine their taking revenge at the time against Galla, who had apparently brought the charge against them and forced them to spend moneys. But that after a few years they should act, as described above, and should belabour not only Galla but also the village watchman, Amtha, is on the face of it improbable. Not only so, but it is perfectly clear that this was not the story told at the outset. In the report made by the Mukhi to the Chief Constable that night and in the statements of Galla and Amtha recorded by the Mukhi that night there is not a single word about the altercation which is said to have been the cause of the belabouring. It is no answer to say that these documents are on the face of them incomplete and erroneous. Why should this be assumed? The Mukhi is a Garassia, not an unintelligent villager. If the present story told by the prosecution is true, it must have been told to the Mukhi, and if so, there is no reason why it should not have been recorded. It is palpably an afterthought and must have been concocted by Shankar, Mathur, and Galla. The first story was that while Galla and the others were watching the crops, some miscreants (haramkhor) came to steal the crops and beat Galla and Amtha, whose business it was to assist Galla in defending his property. This is clear from the Mukhi's report, in which he says that Shankar's brother Lallu came and told him that his uncle had been beaten by some miscreants. There is not a trace of any names having been given by Lallu, Shankar admits that neither he nor Mathur gave the names of accused to Lallu till after Galla had been fetched home. He also deposed "I did not mention any names to the police Patel when I went to give information." Then in re-examination he said, "I gave the names to the Mukhi" but my brother said, 'Our uncle will give the names." The Mukhi admits that Lallu mentioned no names. We think it is clear that no names were given till Galla and Amtha had been brought to the village. By then it could have been arranged who should be named, and naturally Galla would give the names of the four accused, whom he had suspected of causing the death of his nephew. In a season of great scarcity it is not unlikely that a band of miscreants came to steal Galla's crops, which he and the village watchman defended, receiving a severe beating. If any of the robbers had been identified, his or their names would at once have been given by the Patidar Lallu to the Grassia Mukhi. This is not a case in which the wounded persons are afraid to give out the names of their assailants till the arrival of the responsible police officers. The present accused are Pathans, and there could not possibly be any object in their names not being disclosed by Lallu from the first. Shankar now deposes that no one had come that night or on any previous night to steal the crops; but Galla, in his statement recorded by the Third Class Magistrate on 28th August said distinctly that the accused came to take away the bazri crop. There is not a word about the present story, and it cannot be said that the Magistrate is a more or less illiterate person, or that the statement is on the face of it incomplete and erroneous. We think it is clear that Galla and Amtha received their injuries at the hands of some men who came to steal the crops; that these men were probably not men of Galla's village who would naturally have been indentified at once; that no one was identified at the time but that Galla and the rest, after Galla and Amtha had been carried home, agreed to name the four accused, who were known to be on bad terms with Galla; that Shanker and the other witnesses have agreed to drop the story of the crop robbers attacking them when asleep lest it should be said that they were less likely to have identified them in such a melee, whereas according to the present story identification would be quite possible and that (possibly owing to the police having neglected for several days to enquire into the cause of the serious injures received by Galla and Amtha) there is no evidence against the accused except the statements of Shankar, Mathur, and Amtha, which as shown above are unreliable. We must therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences, and direct the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTED TRADE MARK IN ANILINE DYES.

ESUFALLY FAZULLABHOY AND OTHERS vs. HARKISONDAS HARIBHOY AND OTHERS.

THE claim of the plaintiffs, who are merchants trading under the name and firm of S. Narayen and Co., was that the defendants may be restrained from importing into Bombay any aniline dyes made up in packets such as the plaintiffs' packet produced in court, or any colourable imitation of them; for the defendants rendering to the plaintiffs a full and true account of all the packets similar to the plaintiffs', which have been imported or sold by them; and for an order that all such packets, now in the possession or under the control of the defendants, be delivered up and destroyed or the wrappings and marks thereof obliterated; and for damages and costs. The Hon. Lang and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instrued by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs case was that they are well known merchants in Bombay and have been for many years past importing and seking in Bombay and other parts of India certain aniline dyes, made up in packets bearing tickets or trade marks, representing a sun, which have become well known in the market, and the plaintiffs had thereby acquired a great reputation for their dyes and had made large profits from the sale thereof. In the month of October 1898, the plaintiffs came to know that the defendants were selling in Bombay other aniline dyes in packets got up in imitation of the plaintiffs' packets, and bearing thereon the representation of a sun or star, very nearly resembling the sun mark of the plantiffs. The latter charged that the whole get-up of the defendants' packets, and especially the sun mark, was a colourable imitation of the plantiffs' packets and mark, and that the use thereof by the defendants was calculated to induce purchasers to take the defendants' dyes as and for the dyes imported by the plaintiffs; and that if the defendants were allowed to continue the sale of their packets, great injury would be done to the plaintiffs' trade.

The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint; and said it was common in the aniline trade to wrap up the packets of dye in coloured papers similar to those of the plaintiffs' and defendants' packets, and it was quite common to have affixed thereon a green label with gold lettering, and a circular representation in the middle thereof in gold colour; and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any monopoly of what is common to the trade. On the middle of their label, the defendants had a circular representation of three crowns, and not a sun or star as alleged; and the defendants' device was quite distinct from the plaintiffs' device, and could not be mistaken for the same. Defendants said that the suit should be dismissed.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 24TH FEB.

Second Entries closed at 7 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Sandown Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 4).

5 Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet
6 Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Antwerp, aged

The Race for the Pony Plate is declared void.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	26	9	63
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	23	65
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	11	40
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	33	11	88
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	8	40
G Mahim and Worlee .....

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, at 9-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1900.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levee are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Reception are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it, to be given to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in full Dress.

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

Officers and Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at His Excellency the Governor's Levee are, together with the Ladies of their families accompanying them, entitled to it on this occasion. But, in order to make certain of securing the privilege, they are requested to be at Government House not later than 9-15 p.m.

By Order,
RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretar,'s Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 19th February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

D. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"
Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.
They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.
LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P. C.,
G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Price list of scientific instruments Free on Application.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!
COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES,
AND ALL SORTS OF
ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED
ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS
FOR THE
INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION
OF
Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions
IN
PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.
WINDOW GLASS DECORATION is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect,
IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL,
THE MOST PERMANENT,
THE MOST EFFECTIVE,
SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.
P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
No. 6, CHURCH GATE STREET. FORT.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Aas 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
13, MARINE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £100 3-4 unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 3-4 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 1-2 "
3 1-2 " Govt. Securities .... £64 3-16 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2 unchanged.
" New York ..... 60 "
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25.19 1-2 "
" New York ..... 4·87 1-2 "
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent "
" Short London Bill 3 3-4 per cent ... 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent ... 1-8

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet with little doing. June-July T.T. has been done at 1s. 4d. and Bank Demand up to 10th March, 1-4 1-8. Closing rates are :—

T. T.	1-4 3-32
D. D.	1-4 1-8
3 Months' Credits	11-32
3 Months' Francs	172
30 days on Hongkong	142 3-4
" Shanghai	194
" Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opened at Rs. 95-8 and Rs. 95-11 for ready and 1st March, improving 1-16th during the day, at which a limited business has been put through.

STOCKS AND SHARES—

Bank of Bombay	1322 1-2
Bank of India	70
Manockji Petit S. W. and Co.	1.6 40

SEEDS.—The tone of all the markets is decidedly easier to-day and
Linseed is offering for sale at Rs. 8-13 with buyers at 1 an. under.
Rapeseed is unchanged.
Gingelly is quiet but firm.
Castor Seed.—Business has been done at Re. 38-8.

FREIGHTS—Are dull to a degree, business simply being quite impracticable owing to owner's rates for March-April being a good half-crown above buyers' ideas, say 16s. and 15s. respectively. The s. s. Castleventry has been fixed at 9s. by the B. I. S. N. Co., on time charter.

COALS.—The market is very strong and full rates are demanded for shipment prior to the monsoon. 2,500 tons Deshargar for September to December have been sold at Rs. 15 and 4,000 tons of the same description, January to December 1901 at 14 8. Small lots of ready Singaseni have gone at Rs. 13 4.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales, Surats nil. Imports 13,000 bales. Egyptian Fair Brown, 8 1-8. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	June-July.
4·58	4·55	4·52	4·45	4·43
—3-64	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	41,000 bale
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Exports to Continent	3 000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8·7-8 unch.
Futures, month of May	8·58 "
Do do August	8·46 "

The market opened firm at Colaba this morning for "Suttas" at yesterday's closing rates, and prices advanced smartly during the day, Good Broach being quoted at Rs. 250 to Rs. 251, and F. G. Bengals for March, at Rs. 238.

Ready Cotton is also firmer but not with so great an advance, in the meantime Shippers and Mills are put quite out of the market, Speculators continuing to pay full rates for ready lots.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	280
Barsee & Nugur	466
Berar	500
Total Oomras	1,786
Hingunghat	201
Dhollera	518
Broach	158
Compta & Dharwar	101
Westerns	60
Benarals	2,160
Other sorts	261
Total	5,215

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay.—

Wheat	1,244 cwts.
Linseed	2,837 "
Rapeseed	854 "
Gingellyseed	28,747 "
Poppyseed	179 "
Groundnuts	983 "
Castorseed	3,214 "
Rice	148.109 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surat dull.
Good Bhownuggar ..... 4 7-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
SUEZ, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palavan arrived here from Colombo day before yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Melpienene, from Bombay to China, arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.
The same Co.'s s. s. Maria Terase, from Trieste to Calcutta, arrived at Colombo on the morning on the 20th instant.
The same Co.'s s.'s. Trieste, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	8	35 p m.	35	42
Teheran	20	12	48 p.m.	2	1
Suez	20	2	40 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th February, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	10	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	1	37	0	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th February, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·931
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·1
General Directions of wind	NW., N. NW., N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 217

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 10th February, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,49,788	5,12,155	6,285	6,68,259
	—	—	—	9,27,386

Decrease ..... Rs. 2,59,127

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., is now appearing in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated. The second article will appear in the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 23.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVER—February 20, at her place of residence, Bhada Building, foot of Grant Road Bridge, Grant Road, Bai Meetebai, widow of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver and mother of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Daver. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900.

It is now admitted by the Secretary of State for India that information from various quarters indicates an increase in the number of Russian Troops in Central Asia. Lord George Hamilton is no doubt also aware that the increase has been continuous ever since the Fashoda incident, and that the military forces, now concentrated in the Trans-Caspian province, is equivalent to four Army Corps of 44,000 men each, with proportionate artillery. Lord Salisbury sets an excellent example by refusing to inquire into Russia's motives in accumulating troops in the neighbourhood of the Afghan frontier. As the Premier said in reference to the success with which the Transvaalers imported armaments concealed in locomotives, boilers, and piano cases we cannot see through a brick wall or a deal board. If the Government owing to the peculiar working of the British Constitution cannot obtain enough secret service money, without which no information can be obtained—"for so much money you have so much information"—it is not to be expected that Lord George Hamilton can know as much as he probably would like, and certainly ought to know, of Russian preparations and movements beyond the Hindu Kush. We must be content with learning from the St. Petersburg "Herald" that Central Asian Governors and Generals are not in the least likely to forget that it is their duty to see that peace prevails on all Russian frontiers. That we know from the latest Imperial Rescript is the express wish and positive injunction of the Czar, who heaps praise on Count Muravieff for having so happily interpreted to the nations his Majesty's intense desire, that the blessings of peace should continue in all lands. Unfortunately the Governors and Generals in question, and perhaps also Count Muravieff himself, have been much perturbed by the fact that all nations are not equally intent on preserving the old time balance of power; some of them send large expeditions across the seas to gain an advantage in which others less fortunate cannot share. What are these unfortunates to do when they are left out in the cold? Well, they must see to their own interest in other directions and carry out their traditional policy of keeping the peace, and, if necessary, enforcing it at the point of the bayonet. That being the situation, as seen in St. Petersburg, it is eminently satisfactory to hear once again that our relations with the Amir Abdul Rahman are unchanged, and that we shall conform to our agreement with Afghanistan. By that engagement we have undertaken to adopt such measures as we shall deem necessary to maintain the integrity of his Highness's dominions if threatened by unprovoked aggression. Minor provisions relate to the payment of an annual subsidy and the subordination of the foreign policy of the State to the control of the Government of India, through which all correspondence with other Powers must be carried on.

We have the best reason to know that the Amir Abdul Rahman has carried out his part of this agreement without deviating from it in spirit or letter. Lord Kimberley touched the weak point when he spoke of the consequences that may attend the eventual death of the Amir. There are two Princes, sons of his Highness, who may contest the succession with fairly equal chances of success. The eldest, Prince Habibullah Khan, has hitherto represented the Amir at Kabul during absence or illness. The second son, Prince Nasrullah Khan, suffered eclipse by the failure of his mission to London, a few years since, to obtain Lord Salisbury's consent to the presence of an Afghan Envoy in London, through whom the relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan should be carried on. The Amir was irritated by the exigencies of the Government of India in regard to certain questions in which he did not see eye-to-eye with Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts, and he set his heart on getting into direct communication with the Government in London. He hoped that, with a little diplomacy, his son could bring this about. His disappointment and anger were great when after a long stay in Europe, which cost a great deal of money, Nasrullah Khan returned empty-handed. That Prince has been more or less in disgrace ever since. His mother, an ambitious Princess, proud of her royal blood, has for years been making friends for her son, and has been especially assiduous in furthering his interests with officers of the army. Habibullah Khan is somewhat handicapped by the fact that his mother was not of royal rank, and that he himself has not the "royal air" that distinguishes his father and his younger brother. He is a painstaking administrator, when he is permitted to take any share in the business of the State, but he is not credited with brilliant parts. In truth, neither of the Amir's sons have as yet given evidence of possessing, even in embryo, the military and administrative talents and the commanding character of their illustrious sire. But inasmuch as it has been an unfailing tradition in Afghanistan that the sons of the Ruler always dispute the succession on his demise, and that the prize is to the most capable soldier or to the most favoured, there can be little doubt that these two Princes will follow the immemorial precedents of their House, and fight for the succession if the opportunity presents itself.

The most likely means of preventing civil war when Abdul Rahman is gathered to his fathers would be the payment by the Government of India of the army on the condition that it should keep the peace until the Sirdars and the chief officers decide in Durbar who shall be the future Amir. The Indian subsidy to Afghanistan would suffice for this purpose. The army should undertake to uphold the choice of the Notables against all competitors. That plan might succeed in default of a better, especially if it were supplemented, as it probably would be, by a few summary executions to inspire confidence among the well-affected and terror among the malcontents and fomentors of disorder. The best arrangements might however fail to keep the country from lapsing into anarchy on the removal of Abdul Rahman's strong arm. Then the Russian, lurking across the frontier, might see his opportunity and cast covetous eyes on Herat. It has been ostentatiously announced that the confusion, and civil war in Afghanistan to be anticipated on the demise of the Amir will compel Russia to interfere, lest the contagion of disorder should extend to her own territories. The military preparations of recent years would have no meaning if there be no intention to take advantage of any trouble that might arise in Afghanistan, and apply pressure to Great Britain without directly threatening India. Lord Kimberley is not without warrant when he pronounces the question of the Indian frontier to be serious and even pressing. In that view Lord Rosebery, who whatever else he may be, is not an alarmist or a man to speak without knowledge, emphatically concurs. Lord Salisbury does not dissent from it. He wisely declines to discuss the motives of Russia's activity in the vicinity of the Afghan frontier, bidding us follow the example of our forefathers and not take a desponding view of things. There is no occasion; for despondency, but there is room for vigilance and foresight—qualities that were not conspicuously in evidence before the outbreak of the war in South Africa which is leading straight to ever widening complications.

THE Bandora Municipality has already established its reputation as a local self-governing body, which understands its duties and responsibilities, and tries to work efficiently for the general good of the suburb. Its Administration Report for the year ending 1899, drawn up by the Vice-President, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, is another proof that the efficiency of municipal work at Bandora has been well sustained through a year of distress and disease. Bandora has always been a favourite resort for the well-to-do people from Bombay, who prefer to stay away from the city by the sea, and yet are within half-an-hour's run of the heart of the busy town. It possesses many natural advantages, and having the reputation of being a well-managed and healthy suburb, with an active and fairly progressive municipality, it was only to be expected that panic-stricken people, during the recrudescence of plague in 1897 and 1898, should flock thither in numbers, with the result that not only did the health of Bandora suffer, but the epidemic itself became endemic. It was a most trying time for the Municipality when the plague broke out in January, 1898, and again in June of the same year, when it raged in a more virulent form till May, 1899. But efforts were early made to prevent the spread of the disease, and the tact, courage, and discretion, with which preventive measures were introduced by the Municipal Board, evoked the admiration of all, and earned for them the cordial acknowledgment of the Government. The Bandora Municipality has proved worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the Government, and the public alike, and seems always prepared to face emergencies. Plague operations have sorely taxed its purse, which was never too full, but the Municipality is far from a state of bankruptcy. This is more than many other Local Boards can say. The report drawn up in an optimistic spirit, calls attention to several requirements, with a view to adding to the attractions of the place for residential purposes. Of these may be noticed the construction of new, and the widening of existing, roads, drains, public washing and bathing places, and, most ambitious of all, a public garden. Those who know the state of the roads in Bandora will not underrate the urgency of early improvement in this direction. We are sorry that the drainage cannot be improved just yet, for paucity of funds forbids it. Bandora must wait a little longer, as it has patiently waited all these years, for a public garden. More urgent improvements must first be attended to. Luxuries will follow in due course. We must call special attention to a gratifying feature, which was denied us in the Report for 1897-1898, *viz*, that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Bombay Vaccine Department to have vaccination performed in Bandora regularly every fortnight. Dr. D'Monte made a timely and generous offer to inoculate the Bandora public and this early inoculation probably saved many lives in 1897 and 1898. Bandora owes a heavy debt of gratitude to its municipality for the intelligent and sympathetic manner in which it stood by the people and worked for their good at a time when plague was raging terribly and panic was the order of the day. The example set by Mr. Gilbert in the first outbreak of plague in Bandora initiated a new departure in the sanitation of that populous suburb. Mr. R. P. Barlow, the Collector of Thana, who was also the President of the Bandora Municipality, in forwarding the Report to the Commissioner, N. D., says of the Vice-President: Dr. D. Monte, a busy man in private life, has devoted his spare time to the interests of the Municipality, and has administered his charge with conspicuous success."

IF the Select Committee, to which the Press Messages Bill was referred, had any presentable reason for investing an amendment reducing the thirty-six hours' copyright it was the purpose of the measure to establish to eighteen hours amongst papers published in the same place or within ten miles thereof, it is strange that no hint of it is given to either the legislation or the public. India being a continent, with magnificent distances, it was necessary to give a day and a half's protection to the importers of foreign telegraphic news. In the absense of such provision, newspapers that have gone to a heavy expense in obtaining important news have been forestalled by newspapers published up-country, with the result that newspaper proprietors have become very chary of incurring large expenditure, of which others reap the benefit. The amendment to which we have referred, arbitrarily reduces the measure of protection by one-half in the case of papers published in the same town. The result will be that if apers continue the present practice, so much desired by the public, of publishing telegrams in extras issued as soon as important intelligence arrives, say at 11 a.m., these telegrams may be published with absolute impunity next morning by rivals who have not contributed a single rupee to the cost of a cabled message obtained possibly at a very considerable outlay. It has been pointed out by "Capital," which being a weekly periodical devoted to business and finance, and quite impartial in this matter, that Allahabad and Lahore are the only important defendants. Each of these papers enjoy thirty-six hours' copyright for cablegrams, while papers published in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will only have eighteen hours' copyright. This is special legislation with a vengeance. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Legislative Council will make short work of the amendment smuggled into the Bill by the Select Committee.

THE Presidency Plague returns for the week ending February 9th were issued yesterday, quite a week too late to be of real value. They show that plague all over the Presidency was practically the same as on the 2nd instant, the figures showing 1,199 attacks as against 1,124 and 949 deaths as compared with 905. In Bombay City 683 cases were recorded against 534 and 546 deaths against 395. Elsewhere the fluctuations were practically nil except in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, where the number of cases rose from 60 to 97 and the deaths from 54 to 72. The statement of plague cases and deaths reported from stations at which railway medical inspections are carried out, gives 23 cases, of which eleven proved fatal, the totals now reaching 842 and 538.

THE mortality in the city for the week ending yesterday, the 20th, was 54 more than the previous week. This slight increase over the preceding week was chiefly due to plague. There was a decrease of 40 in the number of deaths from small-pox. The mortality has been very steady for some days and we may now hope for a decrease with some confidence.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, arrived here last evening, from Poona, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station. The arrival was private. The Lieutenant-General was accompained by Major H. E. Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp. Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major A. E. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Aajutant General, met Sir Robert Low at the station. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival of the Lieutenant-General. Last night Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Brigadier-General J. A. Barlow, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Assistant Military Secretary, left Bombay from the Colaba Station by the Ahmedabad mail train, on a tour of inspection in the Ahmedabad, Mhow, and Deese Districts. The departure was private. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, and Major Aitkin were present at the station and saw the Lieutenant-General off. The usual salute will be fired at sunrise, to-day.

THE total mortality in Bombay from all cases for the week ended 20th February, was 2,701, and the deaths recorded from plague 641, an increase of 71 in the latter and 164 in the total. The total of the corresponding week in the preceding year was 1,907 and that of plague recorded was 792.

AT the meeting of the University Senate held yesterday, it was resolved to accept an offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mrs. J. Lisboa for the foundation of a Gold Medal in memory of her husband, the late Dr. J. C. Lisboa, to be awarded annually to the male candidate who passed the examination for the degree of L. M. and S. with the highest number of marks in Surgery.

H. H. SIR SHAHU CHATTRAPATI MAHARAJ, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, paid a private visit to H. E. Lord Northcote, at Government House, yesterday morning.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th January, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 108,737 maunds, and Rs. 62,646 in the earnings.

UNTIL further orders, no officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man from any branch of the service is to be sent Home, invalids and those proceeding on medical certificate alone excepted.

THE proposal to remove from Peshawar to Rawalpindi the reserve of three office equipments and 30 miles of telegraph wire, maintained at the former station to meet the requirements of the Khyber supporting, column, has been negatived, and it has been decided that this reserve shall be kept either at Peshawar or at Jamrud, if possible.

A RETURN issued to members of the Bombay Corporation shows the cost of plague measures to date, including the expenditure incurred up to the end of the past official year. The total expenditure up to 31st December, 1899, aggregates Rs. 40,81,208-6-8; up to 31st March, 1899, Rs. 35,32,408-4-6; and in 1899-1900, Rs. 5,48,800-2-2.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Godhra, convicted seven Bhils, one of them a Police Patel, and sentenced them to undergo rigorious imprisonment for, six months each for possessing thirty-seven pounds of opium. The accused were arrested at Shera, in Godhra, by officers of the Bombay District Opium Police.

IN the recent attack on Elgin Bridge at Bharamghat, Major Hayes, 1st Bengal Lancers, was severly peppered about the face by the blank shot of the enemy's force holding the Brigade, and narrowly escaped the loss of his left eye. Lieutenant Johnson, of the same Corps, sustained similar injuries to the back of his neck, and had to be removed to the Lucknow Station Hospital.

IN order to reduce the considerable expenditure on "hired transport" at present incurred in connection with frontier garrisons, the more liberal employment of Government transport has been sanctioned, and the equipment transport of all troops on the frontier is to be worked within a distance of 48 hours recall, but not beyond, without the special sanction of the responsible officer concerned.

FROM January to March 1899, experimental tappings were carried out on 314 acres of the Government Darrang rubber plantations with a view to ascertaining the outturn of rubber and the effect on the trees. The youngest trees tapped were 17 years old, and 3,363lbs. of rubber were obtained and disposed of in London at an average price of 3s. 4 1-4d. per lb. The total cost of the experiment was Rs. 4,413-8-10 leaving a net profit of Rs. 3,835.

THE numbers on famine relief in the Punjab are still increasing. For the week ended February 3rd the total daily average of persons on relief works was, in the Hissar district, 69,055, Rohtak 24,482, Gurgaon 958, Delhi 3,162, and Shahpur, 4,765. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week were as follows :—Hissar 19,093, Rohtak 2,542, Delhi 140, and Shahpur 89. The total famine relief expenditure up to February 3 was :—In Hissar, Rs. 7,31,117, 10-7 in Rohtak, Rs. 1,57,060-0-4 Gurgaon Rs. 4,859-10-1; Delhi, Rs. 30,468-5-10, and Shahpur-Rs. 61,769 10-3.

THE "Baluchistan Gazette" learns, rather late in the day however, that our last local seismic disturbance, besides blocking the Railway line with a huge rock that tumbled on to it, had the effect of cracking the walls of the Spintangi Railway station and causing fissures in the country between that and the next station towards Sibi. Then again, it has been observed that the discharge from the warm sulphur spring near Spintangi—how is it this has never been utilised as it would have been anywhere in Europe, America or the Colonies?—has increased very considerably, and that a number of smaller springs have burst out in the immediate vicinity.

A NARSINGHPUR correspondent gives further details of the shikaring accident we briefly reported yesterday. The correspondent says :—A very sad accident took place on Saturday at a small village called Buchir, ten miles out of Narsingpur, C. P. Mr. H. Hallet, the District Superintendent of Police, son of Col. Hallet, whilst out-shooting, was severely mauled by a tiger. He put three bullets into its body, but the tiger rushed up and tore his left arm, right leg and back. Mr. Debrett, the Deputy Commissioner, who was also out-shooting, brought Mr. Hallet, who was covered all over with blood, into Narsinghpur, and later on took him on to Jubbulpur by the mail for medical treatment. When the tiger charged Mr. Hallet he put out his left arm to save himself and stripes started chewing it. Mr. Debrett then put another bullet into the beast, whereupon it let go Mr. Hallet's arm and tore his right leg and back and ran away mortally wounded. On arrival at the station Drs. McCoy and Windross had Mr. Hallet removed in a dooley. He is much liked by everyone in the district and great regret is expressed at his accident.

A MILITARY correspondent, referring to the difficulties of instructing the average native yokel recruit advocates what to the old school of officers will seem a startling suggestion applicable both to Imperial Service and regular native troops. This is that, "as in the Egyptian army, as in the Persian army, when it was trained by our officers, as in such Turkish regiments as were organised under Englishmen military directions should be conveyed and all words of command given in the language of the country. There can be little doubt that soldiers can best comply with orders of which they understand the meaning instead of merely recognising the sound. There can be no real objection, except that it may cause some trouble to the British officers; "Shamsher ba dast" is just as smart and concise an order as "Draw swords." There are plenty of military linguists who could deal with this reform. Only officers who have passed the higher standard in Urdu are eligible for the native army. They have to lecture, to convey instruction, in that language, and could, therefore, have no difficulty in conducting drill and manœuvres by orders in vernacular, while to do so would remove some difficulties from the way of the troops whom they command.

AMERICA'S Osman Digna has not yet been brought to the public notice as apparently as General Otis would wish. Aguinaldo, in fact, is still at large still, America knows perfectly where to find him. He is somewhere in the Philippines. The average citizen of the United States, it seems, is getting rather tired of his own war, and prefers to read about ours. Even American soldiers are not enthusiastic. Their war is all hiking and no fighting they say, which means that they have to march much and shoot little. Yet there have been stirring incidents even in this weary war of the west. Captain Crawford, it is related, with fifty men, led an insurgent band of eight hundred to suppose themselves surrounded, imposed unconditional terms on them, and marched them off. Again, Mrs Aguinaldo has been captured, with a modest trousseau of twenty-seven barrels of clothes. She might be supposed to be slightly overdressed, even for the Philippines.

THE Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria is to be married to Count Ellimar Von Lonyay next month; and her last appearance at the Austrian Court as Crown Princess was at the first Court Ball of the season at the Hofburg; when her daughter made her first appearance in public. The parting between mother and daughter was on the day Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Elizabeth left Vienna with her Court for Gorz, where she is to remain until her mother has left Austria for England. The separation is keenly felt (says "Vanity Fair") by both mother and daughter; for after the marriage of the Crown Princess they can never again meet in public or on the same footing as formerly. In the future the Archduchess Elizabeth will appear in public alone with her own household; and the Crown Princess, having lost her rank and position as a member of the Imperial House of Hapsburg by her marriage, will lead a private life. All her friends have endeavoured to persuade the Princess to give up the marriage with Count Lonyay; but her answer has always been: "You do not know what love really is." Count Lonyay has been constantly with his fiancee since. The Crown Princess is having all her personal possessions moved from the Castle of Laxenberg to Hungary, where she will make her home after her marriage.

OLD letters are sometimes read with great interest in new circumstance. A letter was received by the proprietor of the Canadian Year Book a little more than a year ago. It was almost a prophetic forecast from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who on the 12th December 1898 wrote. "Dear Sir,—Many thanks for your letter of the 30th ultimo. I am afraid, however that with my present engagements it would be impossible for me to promise anything of use or value by May, but it is needless to say that any plan to arouse and keep up interest in the defences of the Dominion has my keenest sympathy. The English volunteer regiments are, as you know, raised and trained on the theory that they are to be employed only on the home defences of the island; consequently, since we are a beautifully illogical bread, I should assume that in the event of war these regiments, in whole or in part, will promptly volunteer for service of offence and attack over seas." Reasoning on the same illogical basis, I fancy that, given a Continental trouble, there would be some difficulty in restraining your regiments, in whole or in part, from volunteering for the same sort of work, and no man knows when the Empire may want them, and want them very badly indeed. Therefore it seems to me, no regiment errs in taking itself and its work seriously—if only to avoid possible trouble later on.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR EDWARD ROBERT PREVOST WOODGATE, who was dangerously wounded in the fighting on Spien Kop, joined the army in 1865, was captain in 1878, major in 1879, and Colonel in 1897, and holds the local rank of major-general in South Africa. He served with the 4th Regiment (now the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment) throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, and was present at the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. He holds the medal for that campaign. He accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September 1873, on special service, and served throughout the Ashanti War of 1873-4, including the action of Essaman, the repulse of the Ashanti army at Abrakrampa, and the battle of Amoaful. He was mentioned in the despatches and holds the medal and clasp for that campaign. In 1879 Major-General Woodgate was in the Zulu War, and was present at the engagements of Kambula and Ulundi. He was again mentioned in the despatches and received his brevet of major and the medal and clasp. In 1896 he commanded the forces in West Africa, when he was engaged in the expedition against the Sierra Leone insurgents, and for these services he received his K.C.M.G. only a few weeks ago. He is the brother of W. B. Woodgate, the well-known Oxford oar, who has watched the training and helped the crews for more Presidents than probably any other Old Blue now living.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE RAILWAY BETWEEN THE MODDER RIVER AND KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Engineers have repaired the railway from Modder River to Kimberley and the first train laden with coals proceeded last night. The military stores follow and then the food-stuffs.

RECONNAISSANCE FROM ARUNDEL.

Reconnaissances made from Arundel show that the enemy is weak, and it is believed that 10,000 have been withdrawn to assist Cronje's retreat.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is confirmed that the Boers have evacuated Hlangwana.

General Buller's losses were slight owing to the splendid cover.

THE RENSBURG RETREAT.

A Boer despatch states that 140 of the 2nd Wiltshire were captured, of whom 44 were wounded.

THE CEYLON CONTINGENT.

The transport Umkuzi with the Ceylon contingent left Durban on the 18th for the Cape.

LOSSES AT KIMBERLEY.

The British losses in the relief of Kimberley from the 14th to 16th instant comprise the following :—

Killed—Lieutenant Hesketh, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble McClintock, Bunbury Second Dragoons.

Wounded—Captain Gordon, Lieutenant Durand, 2nd-Lieutenant Brassey, Ninth Lancers ; Captain Tuson, 16th Lancers ; and Lieutenant Fordyce and Lieutenant Long, Second Dragoons.

LATEST FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Paarteberg, thirty miles eastward of Jacobsdal, on Monday evening, that Lord Methuen proceeds to Kimberley forthwith with reinforcements and supplies by rail.

CRONJE HOPELESSLY SURROUNDED.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The "Daily News" learns from a Cabinet Minister that news has been received at the War Office that Cronje is hopelessly surrounded.

BULLER'S ADVANCE.

The "Daily News" has received a despatch from Chieveley stating that General Buller occupies all the hills to the right of Colenso, south of the Tugela River, including Hlangwana Hill, which the enemy evacuated on Sunday night.

HEAVY BOUNTY TO EX SOLDIERS.

An Army Order has been issued inviting ex-soldiers to re-enlist for one year, for home service. A bounty of twelve pounds is offered.

TRANSVAAL BOERS MARCHING TO THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Transvaal Boers are sending large forces with prominent commanders into the Orange Free State.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Indian "Daily News" London correspondent wires on the 19th instant :—

The "Daily News" correspondent wires that the Boers have left behind them their big guns at Magersfontein.

The Dutch at Kimberley say that General French twice charged home among the retreating Boers, inflicting terrible losses. The enemy is now in full retreat to the north-west of Kimberley.

BOMBAY BHISTIS FOR THE FRONT.

Arrangements are being made for the despatch of a number of bhistis from Bombay to South Africa.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The following casualties are reported from Ladysmith to have taken place on the 17th instant :—Died of disease—19th Hussars, 2nd Lieutenant W. A Orlebar, and Sergeant-Farrier A. Kemp ; and 5th Dragoons, Private J. Trivitt.

OUR GENERALS AND THEIR QUALITIES.

BRITISH EQUANIMITY.

SOME STRIKING CRITICISM.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* sends to the journal a remarkable letter in which the writer reflects public opinion, at home and abroad, on the War, the manner in which it has been conducted and the undisturbed equanimity of the British public in very trying circumstances. He quotes the "old friend" of the *Times*, Paris correspondent, who endeavoured to feel the pulse of the people when he writes :—

A steady accumulation of bitter disappointments and humiliating experiences, has not sufficed to make us lose our heads and begin to shriek out in wild hysterics, and to clamour for vengeance upon those to whose management or mismanagement, our troublees are due. It is pleasant to be able to record this. At the same time, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that this "sang froid" is getting shaken ; and one or two more unpleasantnesses like the retirement across the Tugela might make it disappear altogether. If what one hears among business men in the city can be taken as any guide to the feeling of the country at large one might say that the frame of mind towards which we are rapidly tending is that of disgust and depression. Letters keep arriving in this country written not under the influence of the excitement of battle and defeat, but from men of long residence in South Africa of calm judgment, careful observation, and freedom from bias who simply report what they see and hear around them. In many ways what they say bears out the stories seat afloat by Continental newspaper which we have hitherto thought beneath our notice.

OUR GENERALS.

On the subject of the British generals in South Africa, the letter contains some severe criticisms and striking statements :—

Loyalists in South Africa have the greatest confidence in Lord Roberts and Sir Alfred Milner. The latter they call the one statesman in South Africa. They also look for great things from Lord Kitchener ; and their admiration for Colonel Baden-Powell is unbounded. General White's stubborn resistance at Ladysmith—which the Paris *Temps* calls wonderful—has gone far towards effacing the recollection of Nicholson's Nek. General French likewise i the theme of unstinted praise. But concerning other Generals allegations are made which one would rather not hear from the lips of men who are under no temptation—such as would arise from a smarting sense of defeat, for instance—to give too loose a rein to their personal feelings. One prominent commander is accused of secret Boer sympathies. Of course an assertion like this is preposterous, not to say monstrous, in the extreme. The only shadow of a shred of an excuse for it is that it certainly does afford a possible explanation of much in the gallant officer's conduct which everybody finds peculiarly puzzling. Of another General it is asserted—we have seen this in the French papers—that confidence in and respect for him has been so completely shattered that results of a most unfortunate, perhaps fatal character, would follow any attempt on his part to lead his men into action. This officer is said to have received peremptory instructions from home to sit still and do nothing until Lord Roberts finds it convenient to relieve him to his command. A third General maystifles people by incessantly drilling his troops when he might just as well utilise them in harassing the enemy by small skirmishes.

OUR MEN.

General Buller, in a recent de patch, spoke of the men as splendid. In the vast majority of instances we know they are. But the talk at the Cape is that there are conspicuous exceptions ; and that the bearing of more than one regiment has been uncomfortably reminiscent of Rudyard Kipling's tale of "The Drums of the Fore and Aft." Between English officers and Colonial Volunteers it seems true that there is a great deal of friction which might and ought to be avoided. The rumours we have heard to this effect appear only too well founded. The English officers are blamed for want of tact and for utter inability to free themselves for the trammels of red tape, and to recognise that what may be perfectly right and proper in manœuvres at Aldershot and on Salisbury Plain is ludicrously out of place on South African kopjes or on the veldt. Both faults—lack of tact and red-tapeism—are attributed to General Buller. When landed at the Cape, he held himself aloof from all the local people, and snubbed anyone with South African experience who ventured to offer to place information at his disposal. It is alleged, too, that he was most unwilling to allow any assistance to be accepted from the Navy. The campaign was purely an army affair, he declared, and the soldiers meant to pull it through themselves. What General White and Lord Metheun, or Sir Redvers himself for that matter, would have done without the naval brigade, it is not easy to conceive. Again the crying need in Natal has been maps and trustworthy guides.

GENERAL BULLER.

At one stage of his operations, wanted a guide badly. A man was brought to him with satisfactory introductions. He was an intelligent educated Englishman, who had lived for many years in the district about Ladysmith, and was perfetly familiar with the country. He had been ruined by the war, and having a wife and family to support, was anxious to act as guide. General Buller satisfied himself that the man really did know the neighbourhood thoroughly, and that his assistance would be invaluable. He therefore, proposed to engage him at the regulation wage of five shillings a day. The man said that, with prices as they were, he could not keep his wife and children under fifteen shillings a day. General Buller answered that five shillings was the remuneration for guides set down in the War Office regulations, and if that did not suit, the man might go. So he went ; and the army went without its guide. How much, people ask in the colony might have been saved in men and money had the guide been given the extra ten shillings. Tales of this sort are not uncommon.

SIT DOWN FOR A FRESH GAME.

Military critics in Vienna do not admit that the British Army in South Africa is much worse of than it was, or that the only hope of quickly relieving Ladysmith is lost.

The initial movement in the campaign having failed for the reasons given in General White's despatch it was not reasonable to expect that the war could be ended with in three months ; and good judges on the Continent were prepared for its lasting a year or so, at any rate till the Paris Exhibition is closed. Nothing has occured up to the present which was not a direct consequence of the initial mistakes, and both English and Boers must sit down as it were for a fresh game. Time is working for England and against the peasant farmers ; while, unless the nation is seized with an attack of nervousness, nothing very serious will happen outside South Africa, and the business will be brought to a successful end. Then the time will come for fixing responsibilities, and applying the lessons of the present crisis."

SPION KOP.

The abandonment of Spion Cop was, apparently, not sufficiently sensational for French taste :—

To fill the gap the *Liberte*, at about five o'clock, published a special edition, circulating a report of a great disaster to General Warren's column and the loss of further guns. This telegram was, of course, copied by other evening papers, and until the early hours of the following morning the Parisian streets re-echoed with the hoarse cries of the newsvendors, who, in shouting, "Sanglante Defaite des Anglais !" are allowed by the police a latitude which is not usual. Dr. Leyds, too, who is making a tour of the great Continental capitals, has had some thing like an ovation at the hands of the Berlin scribes. The Doctor has been accorded official recognition in Paris and Berlin, somewhat to the surprise of people in England. There is, undeniably, something to be said for the explanation that he is the accredited agent of the Transvaal, and, as such, has a right to be received by official personages. But it is suspected that something more is in the background ; and Dr. Leyds admits that, both in Paris and Berlin, the war formed a topic of discussion between himself and Ministers.

The Paris *Temps*, writing after General Buller's retirement across the Tugela, and commenting on the war generally, observes that the various concordant symptoms testify that the British General Staff was no longer equal to a task which was really crushing. "There is nothing extraordinary in this," it continues. "It is an instance of a general law. The best armies rust in a long peace, or in those little wars which are no serious apprenticeship or adequate preparation for great conflicts. All nations in history have had these painful awakenings. Happy for them when the lesson is read with mildness and when the Fatherland itself has not to pay the price of these illusions too tardily, dispelled, Prussia in 1805 was living on the reputation of the Great Frederick's army. Jena tore down the veil. France in 1870 hadin her turn this cruel experience. It was reserved for the South Africa burgher militias to teach the United Kingdom, or rather the British Empire that it is not more exempt than others from the universal law."

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised.....	145,734	7	1
Mr. E. Pinhey	50	0	0
Messrs Mervanjee & Hormusjee Cama.,	100	0	0
Prime Minister, Tonk State.....	500	0	0
K Samaisingji	100	0	0
Political Agent, Eastern State			
Subscription from H H Maharajah, Bharatpore	2,500	0	0
Mr E H Banyard Collection at Mooltan			
Ferozepore and Lahore	122	0	0
Mr V Sequeira	10	0	0
Appraisers, Gaugers and Inspectors Clerical Staff, Prince's Dock, Custom House	130	0	0
Mr G K Wassy	100	0	0
Miraj Rly Contribution	93	0	0
G I P Rly South East Loco. Employes,.	252	7	0
Total Rs.	149,691	14	1

KING, KING & Co

Bombay, Feb. 20.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

BRITAIN WILL CONFORM TO THE TERMS OF HER AGREEMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton replying to a question, said that information from various quarters indicates an increase in the number of Russian troops in Central Asia.

The relations between the Government of India and the Amir, he said, remained unchanged and we should conform to the terms of our engagement with Afghanistan.

Mr. Brodrick, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that if a Russian Consulate was established in Bombay, Great Britain would be entitled under the agreement of 1876 to appoint a Consul at Tiflis.

RUSSIA'S AIMS IN PERSIA.

FROM Tiflis it is privately reported (says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard") that the Russian Commission of Surveyor Experts, which, for many months past, has been quietly but diligently studying various proposed routes for the projected Russo-Persian Railway, recommends the adoption of a track running from Enzeli through Resht, Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz, to Bunder Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. The Survey Report further discusses the scheme of building a railroad from the Port of Chahbar by way of Mekran, Mashed, and Khorassan, to the station of Duschak on the Transcaspian Line, and the extension of the eastern section of the latter system from Kushk to Herat.

An extract from the "St. Petersburg Herald" states that the recent transfer of Russian troops to Kushk was made in consequence of a disturbance in the balance of power there, and also owing to recent events which oblige Russia to take precautions with respect to the strip of territory between Persia and Afghanistan. The article further says that Russia will disregard any protest against its action from "weakened England." I have no hesitation in saying (remarks a correspondent) that so far as this refers to recent events it is utter nonsense, the internal state of the Afghan frontier being quieter now than it has been for some years. Any advance of Russia must be entirely of an aggressive character.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on January 22nd : The wish of the Russian authorities to demonstrate the pacific nature of the recent experiment in mobilisation on the Herat frontier is illustrated by the fact that the editor of the Tiflis *Kavkas*, who published the first news of the despatch of troops to Kushk, has been removed from his post by order of the Russian Government.

It is reported that the two battalions of Caucasian Rifles, who were the first to enter Kushk, were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and that at a dinner given in their honour "the happy arrival of the other troops" to be quartered in the district was one of the toasts drunk.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, Mr. Arthur protested strongly against the recent action of the Secretary of State for India, in putting a stop to the giving of silver in India in exchange for gold deposited in England, on the ground that the arrangement abrogated was the best preventative of an unduly high Bank rate. He was further of opinion that the danger of deficiency of currency in India was now far greater than that of any fall in exchange. He favoured the Government's guaranteeing sound railway projects without the restrictions which now limited such guarantees to the small total provided for in the triennial programme, and arguing that the result of this limitation was to prevent construction of many useful lines, which would undoubtedly pay and on which a small Government guarantee would involve no appreciable risk to Government, though without such guarantee it was impossible to attract trust moneys to them which would enable them to be built. Referring to the Mines Bill now before the Council, he showed the extent of combination of circumstances which favoured greatly to the extended operation of the Bengal coal industry at this moment, the time therefore being specially inopportune of legislation, which would be likely to interfere, with its labour-supply. He further suggested as an alternative to carrying food to famine-stricken districts, the bringing of some of the sufferers to Bengal where food was abundant, and where there was plenty of useful work that could be given them, such as construction of embankments for the requisite railways. In regard to the Calcutta Port Trust he thought that the operations of this body had now grown so large that it might be desirable to consider the propriety of separating the duties of Vice-Chairman and the Engineer. He concluded by pledging the support of the commercial community to measures for equipping the native army with more modern weapons since it was necessary that the army of India, as a whole, should be strong enough to protect the commercial as well as other interests of the Empire.

The other speakers were Mr. Macdonald, who criticised the administration of the Calcutta Docks, and Mr. Apjohn, who defended it ; Mr. Tremearne, who spoke strongly against Government interference with the mining industry, and also against the conditions in the proposed Presidency Banks' scheme, of making the amalgamation and extension of capital an obligatory preliminary to giving the existing institutions the facilities they required ; Sir Patrick Playfair, who thought Government should be made to understand that interference with trade reduced the powers of commerce to help to pay the taxes required for such necessary Imperial measures as that of improving the efficiency of the Indian army ; and Mr. Gammel, who showed how greatly the mining industry of Bengal is being hampered owing to the insufficiency of trucks on the East Indian Railway.

A STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

The Exchange Banks' memorial to the Government on the subject of the proposed State Bank for India is published. It is subscribed to by the National, Delhi and London, Mercantile, Agra, Hongkong, and Deutsch Asiatische Banks and the Comptoir National De EsCompte. It points out that the scheme, as it now stands, would result in what would practically amount to a State competition with private enterprise, and that Exchange Banks would practically be swept out of the field and effaced, regard being had to the magnitude of the exchange operations in which the new Bank, under its proposed constitution and powers, be inevitably engaged unless it were altogether debarred from any exchange operations. Under these circumstances the Exchange Banks urge that the new Bank's sterling transactions be confined to the shipment and re-shipment of gold, and that it be prohibited from selling or buying Sterling Bills or Telegraphic Transfers otherwise than through the Exchange Banks.

ACCIDENT ON PARADE AT GHORPURI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 20.

Captain Cass, Shropshire Light Infantry, met with a rather nasty accident yesterday morning on the parade-ground at Ghorpuri. He was galloping to take up his position, when his horse bolted, and made attempt to jump the wire fencing. Unfortunately it caught its leg and rolled over heavily. Captain Cass was thrown off and sustained a long deep cut under the jaw from the left to the right cheek. He is, however, doing well.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' CARNIVAL.

ON Monday evening the second cycle carnival, promoted by the Bombay Cyclists' Union, took place on the Oval, and the Committee deciding to devote the proceeds to the Transvaal War Fund were cordially supported by the naval and military element. The attendance was large and the proceedings interesting. The space occupied by the show was enclosed, and inside was brilliantly illuminated. The band of the Norfolk Regiment was in attendance, and discoursed a programme of lively music, and with the pipers of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers opened the proceedings by performing a military tattoo. Then came the parade of cyclists in fancy costumes leading gaily decorated machines, and not the least conspicuous feature was a car, on which was a representation of Britannia, drawn by a number of Bluejackets. The costumes were various, the designs for some showed an amount of ingenuity, and patriotism was most in evidence. There were several charming costumes worn by the ladies, and the effect produced was distinctly good. The judging was rather a tedious business, and at its conclusion several men of the Norfolk Regiment gave a gymnastic display. The Native soldiers also did their part, the Grenadiers performing a Hazara dance and a Somali dance, while the Marine Battalion gave an exhibition of skill with the Indian clubs.

The prizes were distributed by Lady Jenkins, after which the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the competitors upon the very fine show they had made, and the officials upon the very successful discharge of their duties. It was gratifying to think that Bombay should be able to give material contribution to the cause, which at present was stirring the heart of the empire. The performance of the evening was superior to that given last year, and his Lordship hoped that the same progress would be noticed next year, when they would have to find a larger maidan than the Oval. The proceedings terminated with cheers for his Lordship and Lady Jenkins.

The following were the prize-winners :—

LADIES' COMPETITION.

For the best costume and most effectively decorated and illuminated ladies' bicycle.

1st prize Miss E Mungavin's "Shamrock"—Bicycle.
2nd prize Mrs Harvey's "Chess"—Gold Watch.
3rd prize Mrs Burrough's "Britannia"—Gold Watch.
4th prize Miss Jeannie Mills' "Forget-me-not"—Cushion.
5th prize Miss P Jones' "Trooper"—Album.
6th prize Miss Fido's "The girl he left behind him"—Clock.
7th prize Miss Burrough's "America."

LADIES' BICYCLE COMPETITION.

For the best and most effectively decorated and illuminated bicycle.

Miss Fido—Ladies' silver mounted dressing case.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPETITION.

For the best costume and most effectively illuminated and decorated gentlemen's bicycle.

1st prize Mr R E Harrington's "Charles Surface"—Case of Knives and Forks.
2nd prize Mr W L Longland's "Queen's Chocolate"—Clock.
3rd prize Mr E D Smith's "Zulu Chief"—Gladstone Bag.
4th prize Mr F H Claridge's "England's Might"—Silver Cigar Case.
5th prize Mr M C Tickner's "Devil"—Books.
6th prize Mr C J Hamilton's "X Rays"—Lamp.
7th prize Mr J C Brown's "Prince Charming."

GENTLEMEN'S BICYCLE COMPETITION.

For the best decorated and illuminated gentlemen's bicycle.

Mr F H Claridge's "England's Might"—Pair of Cycle Tyres, Dunlop.

AFFINITY COMPETITION.

For ladies and gentlemen in the best character costume.

Miss P Jones and Mr F H Claridge "Army and Navy."

COMIC COMPETITION.

For the best comic costume.

Mr M H Nicholson and Master Homes, "Russian Bear and Cub"—Phonograph.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

AFTER transacting his work at the Secretariat his Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greville, Aide-de-Camp, paid a visit to the Arthur Road Hospital last evening. His Excellency arrived at the hospital, at 5-15 p.m., and was received by Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I.M.S. ; Mr. W. L. Harwey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Khan Sahib Dr. M.H. Chowksey, medical officer in charge of the hospital ; and Drs. Hunt and Sethna. Mr. Woodburn introduced Dr. Chowksey and other gentlemen to his Excellency. Lord Northcote was first conducted to the female plague ward, where his Excellency made inquiries regarding the treatment of patients. He was then conducted to the male plague ward and the relapsing fever ward. Having inspected two wards for the convicts suffering from relapsing fever and those of small-pox and chicken-pox, the party went across the compound to a shed, where clothes of patients are disinfected by means of steam sterilizer. The visit lasted over half-an-hour. Before leaving the hospital his Excellency thanked Dr. Chowksey and left amidst the cheers of a large number of mill-hands, who had assembled on the road, on their way home from the mills. At the time of his Excellency's visit there were in the hospital, 41 plague cases, 88 relapsing fever, 246 small-pox, 10 chicken-pox, 5 measles, and 10 under observation. The total plague patients, treated at the hospital up to the end of January last, were 5,259 and of relapsing fever 3,225, while 447 cases of small-pox were treated in the hospital from January last up to date.

LADY NORTHCOTE IN THE HOSPITALS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Major Croly, I.M.S., paid her first visit to the Cama and Albless Hospitals, on Monday evening. Her Excellency was received at the Cama Hospital by the staff and shown round the different wards, and the confidence of the patients was won by her gracious and sympathetic manner. Her future visits will always be looked forward to by both the patients and staff with pleasurable anticipations. Her Excellency took a keen interest in every patient, and after passing through the hospital expressed her admiration and appreciation at the very satisfactory manner in which they were conducted throughout. We believe these institutions are the first of their kind her Excellency has visited since her arrival in Bombay.

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT, HARDA, C. P.

AN entertainment took place on the 12th instant in the Railway Institute, Harda, C.P., in aid of the "Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund." Through the kindness of the Agent, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the stage and scenery has just been renovated, and it was thought to be a good opportunity to do something, however small, in aid of those that "The Absent-minded Beggar" in South Africa has left behind him. The room was tastefully decorated by Sergeant-Major Repper and Mr. J. R. Long and the performance was in ths first part a variety one. A Nigger Sketch—Messrs. Williams, Long, and Repper—was very amusing and well appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Greenhalgh then sang "The Absent-minded Beggar," followed by Miss Rogers and Mrs. Lestourgeon, with two well-chosen songs. Two comic songs in character by Mr. J. R. Long was very well rendered and heartily encored and another comic song by Master O'Donohoe was capitally given. The second part was the Farce, called "Leave it to me."

Mr. Easy ...	a superstitious old gentleman	Mr. O'Rourke
Adolphus Courtly ..	in love with Amelia	Mr. G. R. Long.
Joe Sprouts ...	a coster and afterwards Dr. De Blinko	Sg Maj. Repper
Mr. Qwine ..	a matter of fact old gentleman	Mr. G. Bacon.
Amelia Easy...	.....	Miss E. Andeon
Susan Muggins ..	in love with Joe	Mrs. Bacon.

All the characters were well acted, especially Joe Sprouts and Susan ; and the piece was well put on the stage. There was a dance afterwards, at which all those present seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves and did not break up until the small hours in the morning.

AUSPICIOUS ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency Lord Northcote's arrival in Bombay is welcomed all round but it is held especially auspicious by the Musalmans here, as the name *Lord Northcote* itself is a chronogram bearing the exact current year 1317 of the Mahomedan era. This method of counting the years of good or bad events is well-known all over the Moslem world by the name of Abjad.

Let us, therefore, earnestly hope that the new year and the new century which begins with the administration of H. E. the new Governor, whose arrival is so auspicious in keeping with the tenets of the Moslems, will soon have the horrors of plague and famine as the stories of past time, and the Presidency will thrive once more in its past glory under H. E.'s Governorship.—Yours, &c.,

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT LUCKNOW.

A CAVALRY Brigade, consisting of three squadrons of the 3rd Hussars and four of the 1st Bengal Lancers, have returned to Lucknow after a nine days' reconnaissance. The general idea, undisclosed until the last moment, was to meet and attack a hostile force, based in Nepal, which was represented by the Bengal Cavalry from Fyzabad, attempting to seize the Elgin Railway Bridge and a bridge of boats at Bahramghat. Colonel Tipping, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade despatched one squardron of the 1st Bengal Lancers by a forced march to Bahramghat, a distance of forty-two miles. The squadron was unable to effect a lodgment on the far side of the Gogra as a party of the enemy, who had arrived by train, had seized the eastern bank. Colonel Tipping took possession of all the sailing craft on the river, and two nights later outmanœuvred the commander of the enemy by ostentatiously preparing for a passage therein, and embarking about half-a-dozen combatants and all the grass-cutters. When the boats drew near the opposite bank they came under heavy fire from the bulk of the enemy, who had been collected to oppose them at some distance from the bridge. A few troopers in the boats replied with a rapid fire, and the battle raged for three-quarters of an hour. One squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers, meanwhile, creeping across the railway bridge, with bare feet, supported by the 3rd Hussars found the attention of the enemy's half squadron, left to hold the eastern end of the bridge, entirely occupied by the fight going on up stream, and before discovery, the attacking force approached within a few yards of the great iron door with which the abutment of the bridge is provided. An explosive charge was laid and burst the door open, and the Lucknow force charged home on half a squadron of the enemy. The bridge of boats was then taken in the reverse, by two squadrons of the Lucknow garrison on the eastern bank. After that the enemy did not play up with any spirit in the game, which was quite hopless and at the end of the week both sides returned by easy marches to their respective stations.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour (yesterday) from Colombo, which port she left on the 15th instant. During the voyage she experienced strong northerly wind and slight sea. The Canning will sail for Porebunder on Thursday, where she will embark the 5th Bombay Light Infantry for conveyance to Aden.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for conferring degrees and a meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The first business before the meeting was the conferring of degrees and the presentation of the annual report by Dr. D. MacDonald, University Registrar, from which we give the following extracts :—

WILSON LECTURES.

Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B. A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year.

REGULATIONS.

The recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee relating to the reconstitution of the Syndicate, the appointment of moderators and the standards for passing the various examinations were approved of by the Governor in Council, and the Deans have thus become *ex-officio* members of the Syndicate. Moderators also were appointed in certain subjects of the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations in 1899. The revised regulations relating to affiliation which were adopted by the Senate at their meeting held on 14th March last, are awaiting the sanction of Government, but Government refused to sanction those dealing with the passing of examinations in sections. The separate courses in History and in Philosophy at the M.A., passed the Senate and have received the assent of Government. And the Syndicate have resolved to hold the Examination under both the *old* and the *new* rules in 1900 and from 1901 onwards under the *new* rules only. The introduction of the vernaculars into the M.A. curriculum is still under the consideration of the Syndicate. The course for the Diploma in Agriculture, referred to in last year's report, has been re-adjusted and the Diploma is now termed the Degree of Licentiate of Agriculture. In the case of the old Diplomates Regulation II in Arts as regards College attendance has been suspended in order to give them facilities for taking the new degree. In consequence of the outbreak of plague in Bombay the oral examination in Languages at the Previous and Intermediate Examinations was abolished for the Examinations of 1899. For the same reason the regulation relating to College attendance also had to be suspended.

COLLEGES.

Government deemed it inexpedient to authorize the proposed "Bombay College of Law," as the principal ground for the establishment of such a College appeared to have been removed by the measures taken to improve the efficiency of the existing Government Law School. The *Maratha College* and the *Collegiate Institution* having ceased to work, the recognition granted to them was withdrawn by the Senate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, B.Sc., who was nominated Government of India Scholar, was bracketed Senior Wrangler in the last Tripos at Cambridge. The Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has been pleased to continue this Scholarship for a further period of one year as a special case in recognition of the high distinction won by Mr. Paranjpe.

ENDOWMENTS.

Of the offers of endowments mentioned in last year's report, the offers for the foundation of the Chatfield Scholarship and Prize, the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship and the Rao Bahadu Karamsi Damji Scholarship have been accepted by the Senate. The following new offers have lately been received and these, as well as the Regulations for awarding the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships, will soon be submitted to the Senate for acceptance :—(1) The offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mrs. J. C. Lisboa for the foundation of a Gold Medal in memory of her late husband. (2) An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Miss Yamunabai Dalvi for the foundation of a Sanskrit Scholarship in her own name.

LIBRARY.

The Library has been arranged and catalogued. The publication of the catalogue, which is in the press, has been delayed on account of the sudden death of the late Mr. F. K. Banaji, M.A., who had undertaken the work.

UNIVERSITY PRINTING.

On account of the accumulation of urgent work at the Government Central Press, the Superintendent had to decline to undertake printing for the University ; but it is hoped that Government will permit the Superintendent to continue to assist the University in the matter of printing the question papers and the Calendar even if the Press be not able any longer to do the other printing work of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor in addressing the meeting said: I take this opportunity of saying that No. 35 of our bye-laws may well be amended, and hope within a few months we may place before the Senate a proposal that will be to the effect that our annual Convocation shall be on such day in February as may be appointed by the Chancellor. This will enable us to do away with the difficulty which we recently experienced and which we experienced five years ago when the retiring Chancellor wished to give an address to the Senate.

J. C. LISBOA GOLD MEDAL.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman moved for the acceptance of an offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper, from Mrs. J. Lisboa for the foundation of a Gold Medal in memory of her husband, the late Dr. J. C. Lisboa, G. G. M. C., J. P., F. L. S., to be awarded annually to the male candidate, who passed the examination for the degree of L. M. and S. with the highest number of marks in Surgery.

Dr. H. M. Masina seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending February 9th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay.....	683	546
Karachi.....	11	11
Poona (including Cotonment) ...	0	1
Districts.		
Surat	6	6
Thana	32	21
Nasik	12	8
Poona (excluding City)	6	4
Satara	13	12
Sholapur	78	65
Ahmednagar	12	10
Kolaba	6	3
Ratnagiri	4	6
Belgaum	60	47
Dharwar	95	79
Bijapur.....	36	30
Kanara	1	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	7	4
Kolhapur	97	72
Cutch.....	4	3
Savantvadi	1	0
Sachin	5	2
Aundh	1	4
Bhor	3	1
Savanur	4	2
Total.....	1,199	949
Week ending January 2nd ...	1,124	905
Total to date.....	371,990	291 822

Two Europeans are suffering from plague in Bombay.

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur Baroda territory, Dharampur, Janjira and Akalkot were free during the week.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Ewen McGregor, sawmiller, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, for an improved apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations. Bernhard Hoffmann, engineer, of 1, Rue Marche aux Herbes, Luxembourg, for improvements in the composition of baths for electrolysis. Ernest Robert Godward, engineer, of Invercargill, New Zealand, for improvements in hair pins and the like. George Strafford Rogo, agent of Messrs. Binny and Co., Tadpatri, Anantapur District, Madras Presidency, for the manufacture of pipes, etc., from portland or other hydraulic cement. Joseph Ross, engineer, and William Douglas Cairney chartered accountant, both of 45, Renfield Street, Glasgow, for improvements in explosives. Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited, manufacturers, 79, West Regent Street, Glasgow, for improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons and other vehicles. Alexander Tropenas, engineer, of 6, Rue d'Erlanger, Paris France for improvements in gas furnaces for the manufacture of steel. George Alfred Depenning, of Messrs. De Penning, Patent Agents, 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, for improvements in machines for making printing bars. Manetho Cortes Jackson, manufacturer, John McDonough miner, Arthur John Clark, miner all of Denver County of Arapahoe, State of Colorado, U.S.A. for improvements in rock-drilling machines.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE INDIA RUBBER TRADE.

GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

THE fact that India-rubber goods have been generally advanced in price during the past year has been made much of in certain financial circles with a view to inducing the public to subscribe capital for the working of rubber-producing properties in various parts of the world. The main point on which emphasis has been laid is that the greatly increased demand for rubber in the tyre industry, coupled with the rise in prise, is evidence that demand has overtaken supply. It is, however, not strictly correct to say that the supplies are giving out, for there are millions of trees bearing rubber of the first quality yet uptapped in the watersheds of the Amazon and the Orinoco. The shortage is mainly due to scarcity of labour, though the dealings of certain speculative spirits at Para cannot altogether be ignored. Labour acclimatised to the miasmic swamps where alone the Para rubber tree can flourish is limited, and there is much competition between the rubber merchants and the coffee planters for such labour. Similarly in West Africa inducements are held out to natives to collect palm oil instead of rubber. Local efforts are being made to increase the number of the rubber collectors on the Upper Amazon by importing labourers from farther south, who are said to be capable of standing the climate.

With regard to the present high prices, Para rubber stood almost at the same figure in 1884, and fell a year or two afterwards by as much as 40 per cent ; but owing to the increased demand, there seems little probability of a similar fall in the immediate future. In 1873 the Indian and Colonial Offices promoted the planting of rubber forests in various parts of our possessions, but only a trifling amount of success has been attained. Practically the whole of the raw rubber which comes into use is the product of untended nature. It is no use talking about planting rubber trees in arid climates and basing the profits to be obtained on the market price of Para rubber. The Para rubber tree will not grow except in a swamp, and the produce which may be expected from the only trees which will grow in dry climates does not fetch anything like the price that the Para rubber commands. Moreover, the capitalist must be content to wait eight years at least for a return, though there is no obvious reason why he should not handsomely recoup himself eventually. In some cases where large sums have been paid for rubber-bearing property in Brazil, however, it is difficult to see how dividends are to be earned on the capital, considering the competition which exists, uncontrolled by the obligations of company laws. The production of raw rubber in East Africa, West Africa, and the West Indies has failed to lower

they receive shall be representatives of grades of workmen, and shall not speak in the name of grades to which they do not belong. There is no reason to believe that the other companies having their termini at Cardiff, the Taff Vale Company and the Cardiff Railway Company, will adopt a different attitude, inasmuch as the managers of these undertakings have more than once expressed perfect willingness to continue to receive delegations consisting of workmen in their employment whom they know to be accredited by the grades to which they belong. The Cardiff Railway Company have not yet stated whether they will receive a deputation of their men but it is confidently believed that they will do so.

Mr. Richard Bell, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has addressed a letter to the manager of each of the four companies in which he states :— "The acknowledgment I received from your Company, dated the 18th instant in reply to my letter of the 15th instant was laid before a mass meeting of the men held at Cardiff yesterday, the 28th January. Great dissatisfaction was manifested at the apparent refusal of your Company to meet the men's representatives to discuss the proposals submitted to the Company on the 16th of November last, and acknowledged as having been received. After full consideration of the whole situation the men decided and determined to give the companies one more week in which to meet their representatives, failing which I am requested to hand in their notices. I observe in the press of the 19th instant that the managers of the four companies having their termini in Cardiff and Barry had a conference on the 17th inst., and it is reported from this conference that the demand which occupies the first place in the men's programme is that they shall be heard by duly accredited representatives, whether they be employed on local railways or not. I very much regret that such a misstatement should have been conveyed to the public from such an important conference when it was well known that no such demand had been presented to the companies, and that it should appear that this is the cause of the present strained relations between the men and the companies. In order to remove any such false impression which your Company many have, I again appeal to you kindly to arrange an interview with the elected representatives of the men who are employes of your Company before Saturday the 3rd of February."

The need and demand for the canalisation of the Ottawa are vastly greater than they have ever been before. Than the present, no more auspicious time for the undertaking of the work could be found. Not only is Canada regarded more favourably than ever before as a field for investment, but capital is better disposed towards this particular form of investment than at any time for years. If the opportunity to open up the Ottawa is allowed to pass, it is problematical when such a nice conjunction of circumstances in its favour will again be found. Either the success or failure of a deep waterway by any other route from the lakes to the sea would seriously affect its prospects, the former because it would secure trade which the Ottawa, if constructed first, would be sure of gaining, and the latter for the reason that it would cause capital to avoid enterprises of the kind without any just discrimination. Everything indicates that now is the time for the Ottawa to be opened for traffic. Then, in addition to developing local resources of great richness we will have another grand highway of commerce for the building up of our national prosperity.

The potentialities of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal are simply incalculable. It is a misnomer to call it a canal. It is, rather, a great inland system of water navigation, wholly Canadian, which lies directly across the leading route from the far west to the Atlantic seaboard, and over some portion of that territory the great tide of western commence must forever roll. When completed, and it will not take long to complete, Pearson and Son, Limited, of London, England, the largest contracting firm in the world, having offered to construct it in less than three years, it will overshadow in importance all the great canals of the world in the growth of business.

The past week has seen a considerable further rise in freights from America, and owners are now more inclined to hold for higher rates all round. Plate freights, however, have received a check owing to the reported outbreak of bobonic plague in Rosario and consequent quarantine of ten days at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video against up-river ports. This has disorganised business for the moment from this quarter, and neither owners nor shippers at present know quite what course of action to pursue. Owners will naturally only now accept business to load down river. Tonnage that is already engaged to load up river is negotiating arrangements for the cargo to be given them at down-river ports, and consequently shippers are endeavouring to make good bargains for themselves on any such arrangement. There is, however, a considerable amount of tonnage that will have to go to up-river ports ; the delay on these boats will no doubt be very serious, and the effect on the general freight market will be felt later on ; meanwhile, however, owners with boats in the Mediterrranean and at the Islands who were treating Plate business have for the most part withdrawn, and are now seeking employment from America. The effect of this trouble at the Plate has, however, caused much more inquiry for grain from America, while cotton is in very good demand for February and March loading, and these to factors combined seem likely to raise freights still further, notwithstanding the extra tonnage that may find its way to this quarter. For February loading, says the "Manchester Gardian," there is an absolute dearth of tonnage, and, as a consequence, rates for this position rule considerably higher than can be obtained for anything more distant ; but charterers finding February loading nearly impracticable are now willing to look at March tonnage at advanced rates. Last week owners seemed to have the position pretty much in their own hands so far as America was concerned, but the plague breaking out in the plate would appear likely to make more tonnage available for March loading. As it is, however, we incline to the opinion that rates will advance ; how far they may go depends a great deal upon what arrangements are made in the Plate for loading at down-river ports and the length of time the plague may last. Meanwhile owners with tonnage already committed to go up-river are naturally very anxious about same, as the rates they have got, combined with the heavy price for coal now current, make the voyage only just a payable one if everything went straight. Owners are finding more and more every day the heavy expenses of running long voyages. In this respect America offers better inducement, for comparatively cheap coal can be purchased in America to bring vessels home. Those owners who are risking taking outward employment to the East, in the hope that by the time their vessels have to come home prices for bunkers will be considerably easier, are, we think, likely to be disappointed. The demand for coal is such that, at all events for some months to come, there is very little prospect of the coaling stations being able to reduce their prices. On the other hand, of course, those owners who have already got fairly low contracts, are likely to do well with their tonnage, for it seems probable that homeward freights will advance considerably. We are more and more of the opinion that freights for the next six months are likely to rule good, and the trend of events seems to be more and more towards a considerable advance for all positions up to May-June. Some time ago, when owners were pushing their tonnage on the markets at law rates, we advised holding, and we are still of opinion that there is nothing to be gained by fixing ahead. Prompt boats for some time past have commanded a pemium, and as months come along it seems to us that the prompt tonnage will still be what will command the most money. Tonnage required for Government purposes would seem to be likely to increase rather than otherwise, for some time to come, while the effect of the tonnage that was withdrawn from the general markets in October and November is only now really begining to make itself thoroughly felt on the produce markets.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 10th instant there was a rise varying from 4 to 13 tolas per rupee in the prices of the staple food-grains in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kolaba ; elsewhere the prices remained stationary or fell slightly.

The statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 10th instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	664,703	748,175
Dependants	2,6,631	227,886
Gratuitously relieved in villages or poor-houses	58,177	60,632

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Kaira.—Ganga Tank excavation.

Broach.—Motu Tank.

Poona.—Improvement to the Indapur-Baramati Road.

Khandesh.—Godhra-Chinchpada Road.

Bhijapur.—Nimbal-Tadwalga Road.

As Rajputs, Patidars and other respectable cultivators of Gujarat are reported to be in need of relief but unwilling to mix with ordinary labourers, it has been directed that consideration should be shown to such persons resorting to relief works by allotting to them a separate section of the work.

The physical condition of the people on relief works and in villages is reported to be generally satisfactory. As several cases of cholera have occurred at two relief camps in Khandesh, steps have been taken to isolate the sick and protect the water-supply; and it has been directed that all drinking water supplied to patients in hospitals and to the inmates of kitchens should be boiled. The entertainment of fifteen compounders for relief camp hospitals has been authorised.

The Police Staff in the Broach and Satara Districts has been strengthened. All Special Civil Officers posted to large relief works who are not already invested with higher magisterial powers have been appointed to be Third Class Magistrates. Six Sub-Judges in the Nasik District have been invested with First Class Magisterial powers.

A poor-house has been opened at Sholapur. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Gujarat ; Rs. 4,000 for kitchens attached to large relief works in Bijapur ; Rs. 2,000 for doles to village servants in Nasik ; Rs. 250 for conveying to relief works famine-stricken immigrants into Ahmedabad.

As the supply of pasture in the Thana forests, where large numbers of Gujarat cattle have been sent to graze, is likely to run short in the ensuing hot weather arrangements have been made to provide cut grass at selected places to feed the cattle during that season and during their return journey. The weekly progress statement of operations for the supply of fooder to the affected districts is appended.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay	887,263	58,113	945,376	971,694	62,142	1033,836	+88,460
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,160	563	3,723	2,773	757	3,532	—191
Punjab	155,632	22,647	178,290	164,177	23,407	187,584	+9,330
Central Provinces	1,112,378	328,173	1440,551	1092,157	316,244	1408,431	—32,120
Berar	265,917	20,405	286,322	154,994	5,288	160,282	—126,040
Ajmere-Merwara	86,020	16,835	102,855	96,509	19,385	115,894	+13,039
Total British Provinces ...	2,510,360	446,736	2957,126	2482,341	427,313	2909,654	—47,472
Native States.							
Rajputana States	258,122	78,737	336,879	274,283	76,364	350,647	+13,768
Central India States	72,788	9,926	82,714	97,487	11,630	109 117	+26,408
Bombay Native States ...	303,685	30,740	345,825	339,615	32,924	372,538	+38,713
Baroda	49,347	13,890	63,237	45,739	13,890	59,629	—3,608
Punjab Native States	1,039	1,662	3,301	1,486	1,882	3,347	+46
Central Provinces Feudatory States	7,17	5,512	12,721	89,121	7.011	96,132	...
Hyderabad							
Total Native States ...	684,981	134,975	819,956	854,889	149,242	1004,131	+75,322
Grand total ...	3,195,371	581,711	3777,082	3,337,230	576,555	3,913,785	+27,850

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

1. The School is reserved for Recruits drill on Wednesday Friday and Saturday.

2. On Thursday the 22nd, there will be Mounted attack and defence practice for trained members at the Riding School from 7 a.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

1. There will be no Commanding Officers Parade on Saturday the 24th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 21st instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-Quarters.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers of "C" Company :—No. 193 Corporal N Rogers from the 13th January to 30th October 1900 ; and No. 4531 Volunteer W. G. Thoy from the 19th January to 18th April 1900.

4. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No. 4814 Volunteer T. M. Easom.

5. Members are reminded to complete their Class Firing as early as possible and the Commandant trusts that all who can possibly do so will make themselves Extra Efficients.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and at Nesbit Road Head quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Headquarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

3. The Range Finding class will meet on Thursday at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. Corpl B Robbins is appointed a member of the Regimental Committee for No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Co.

5. The following dates of competitions are notified for information :—

Carter Cup, will be fired for at Coorla on the morning of 18th March.

Collective firing match for Honorary Colonels prize will be fired on afternoon of 24th of March.

Place and details of this Competition will be notified later.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 703 Gr H B Todman.

7. Leave of absence for 3 months has been granted to Gr H W Shepherd from the 24th instant.

8. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort, Colaba, for practice with the 10 inch R. M. L. Guns.

Dress :—Drill order, without Arms, putties to be worn.

Members who cannot parade at the Club are requested to proceed direct to Colaba, and will form 2nd relief on the guns.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LETTER FROM CAPE TOWN.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cape Town thus writes on January 20.—It has been a most anxious time in the Cape Colony during the war for so many thought there would be a rising of the Dutch here. There is no doubt it would have been so, if the Boers had had greater successes and taken Kimberley and Lady smith. Although we have had reverses on our side and also in Natal, this is not surprising when you think of the huge armaments of the Boers and remember that they are officered by skilled Germans and other Europeans. Kruger said that "he would strike a blow that would stagger the world," and certainly he has surprised every one by his skilled strategy and by the huge military stores which he has been collecting for many years—long before the Jameson raid. In the paper to-day a gentleman writes :—"five years ago, I saw a paper describing how the Boers would attack and drive out the British and establish a Dutch dominion." This aim they are now trying to realize. If it had not been for the 10,000 troops from India, the Boers would have walked through Natal and we should have had a general rebellion in this Colony. All agree that it has been Providential that the war should have come now. If it had been delayed a year or two and the Afrikander Bond had continued to carry on its treasonable work, England would have lost her dominion in South Africa and it would have been almost impossible to re-establish it. Since Lords Roberts and Kitchener arrived, the censorship has been stricter than ever, so we get very little news indeed. They get it much quicker at home than we do here. Very heavy fighting is now going on round Ladysmith and we hope every day to hear that it is relieved. To show you how disloyal the Dutch here are and what terribly hard work this war entails, every inch of the railway has to be guarded by volunteers or regulars all along the line to prevent its being destroyed and that in British territory. Pray for us that the war may be brought to a speedy end and that South Africa may be united under the British flag, for only that will bring righteousness and justice to all races, both black and white. Whole families are ruined, merchants bankrupt, and sorrow and distress everywhere.

APPEAL FOR A DESERVING INSTITUTION.

THE Mahipatram Ruparam Anath Ashram is an asylum for infirm and destitute persons, and orphans, and deserted children. It was founded in 1892, at Ahmedabad, as a memorial of the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Ruparam, C.I.E. It is now located in a building of its own. The asylum provides boarding, lodging and clothing to its inmates, and gives education to such children as are fit to go to school. The asylum is open to all castes and communities. In the present distressed state of this province of Gujarat, consequent upon famine, this asylum has increased the extent of its relief work considerably. Orphans and deserted children are being sent to the asylum by Government authorities, and municipal bodies as well as private individuals. Admittance is given to all such children of any age. Even new-born infants and sucklings are accepted and are entrusted to nurses. Children in the poor houses opened by the Government at Ahmedabad and other places in Gujrat have been sent to this asylum. There are at present more than 700 orphans and deserted children in the asylum, and about 300 more are shortly expected. Servants and nurses have been specially employed to look after the children. The invested funds of this asylum amount to Rs. 15,006. The interest of this amount is not sufficient to meet the present expenditure. An addition is being made to the building for the accommodation of inmates. The monthly cost of maintenance is about Rs. 2,000, and will go over Rs. 2,500. The institution is managed by a committee of which Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar is the president. The general public are earnestly requested to help the asylum by subscriptions which will be carefully spent for the benefit of famine-stricken children in Gujarat. Remittances should be addressed to Mr. Khusaldas Gokuldas, Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad.

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

ONE lesson of the war in South Africa is the value of the magazine-rifle to men in intrenchments. The magazine can be charged by a man in absolute security. He then bobs his head up, blazes off his eight or ten rounds, and bobs down again below ground. What is urgently required is a projectile which will strike a man whilst under cover.

There is nothing new under the sun, and the sort of projectile which is now coming in for the attack of trenches is essentially on the lines of the original shell which our forefathers used—that is, a shell which is lobbd into a trench or other sheltered position, where it bursts. The ordinary common shell from a gun when fired against a trench is deflected upwards as it strives the parapet. The burst may either be smothered by the earth of the parapet, or if the shell bursts on or near the surface, the pieces fly upwards; or at least hurizontally : very few take downwards, and none of these have sufficient downward angle to cause the least apprehension to a man in the trench. I may quote a case in which some 10,000 shells—mostly from field-guns, but many from guns of position—were fired against trenches held by the dervishes before Suakim in 1888. The range was generally very short, 1,000 yards or so, though a good deal of firing was done at 2,000 and 3,000 yards, and some with reduced charges, to get a plunging fire. Common shell, shrapnel, and ringshell (the latter a common shell built up from rings, to facilitate its breaking up) were all tried, but with very little result. If a man showed his head he might be dropped by a shrapnel bullet ; but the dervishes soon got sharp enough to duck to the flesh of the gun, when they were quite safe. Some ancient smooth-bore mortars were then mounted, and much better results obtained, a proportion of the shells falling into the trenches and exploding there with considerable effect.

If a parapet is manned to resist an infantry attack, the guns get some chance ; but preparatory artillery-fire does very little harm against well-designed trenches, for the defenders quietly sit at the bottom of their trenches, where they cannot be hurt. As soon as the infantry get within effective range they bob up, and by firing a large number of rounds in a very short time from their magazine-rifles, produce the maximum effect with the minimum of exposure.—*Blackwood.*

BOER TACTICS.

COULD GERMANY HAVE MET THEM ?

UNDER the heading "Boer Fighting and British Warfare," the German General von Schmeling writes (says the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent) as follows:—"How is it possible?" That was the question asked by many when the news arrived of the heavy English losses. Many an old soldier must then have said: "Such a thing could never have happened to us, whose troops are so well up in scouting and patrol work." To be sincere, I thought so too up to a few days ago, when I read a book of Francois (Major Francois, commanding in German South-west Africa), who explained in it the fighting methods practised by the Boers for two hundred years, and copied by the Kaffirs and Hottentots. Since then I think that in face of such fighting any European army would have to buy its experience, unless it had been trained beforehand on the spot to pay back the Boers in the same coin. The outposts consist of a single line of men. When enemy advances their endeavour is to let the advanced detachments get through to shoot them down from close quarters and then to fire at the main body as long as the return fire does not become too heavy. The giving up of a position is so cleverly carried out that the enemy only notices it later. Every fold in the ground is utilised. The stony ground leaves no traces. The place of rendezvous, which is known beforehand, is often miles away, never in a straight line back, but always sideways, and clever ambushes are laid for pursuers. The laying of ambushes, the choice of suitable defensive and offensive positions, is one of their great "fortes." The Boer will never occupy a prominent kopje a spot which attracts the eye, but will settle himself next to it, and in such a way that nothing of him is to be seen. His so-called trenches, reckoned to hold three to eight men, are circular, and four to ten paces in diameter. They are mostly nothing but piled-up walls of stone, half a man's height. These trenches often lie unoccupied at spots towards which it is desired to attract the fire of the enemy, whilst the Boers themselves are at quite a different spot—preferably at the end of defiles, which enable them to fire at an advancing enemy and then to return unseen and protected against the enemy's rifle. Continuous lines of fortifications, in the place of separate trenches, are an exception. The appearance of a hat is no proof that a rifleman is there. With such methods the better the Boer's rifle the greater his advantage, hence the great losses of the English at the beginning of every fight, which very often also means the end.

THE Czar's Speech from the Throne read at the opening of the Finnish Diet must, a contemporary thinks, have sounded like a masterpiece of delicate irony in the ears of the Finnish delegates. "Of late," said his Imperial Majesty, "various misfortunes have occurred, and a portion of Finland has suffered by a failure of the crops, resulting in emigration on a considerable scale." A good many who listened to these words could have given more precise particulars of the various misfortunes, and could have assigned a cause for the emigration somewhat different from that put into the mouth of the Czar by his advsers. And when they heard that their paternal Monarch hoped by means of proposed legislation "to place the people in a position to endure the trials send by God," they probably felt more inclined to pray that God might place the people in a position to endure the trials sent by the Czar.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD SANDHURST AS UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR.

THE "Indian Spectator" thus comments upon Lord Sandhurst's utterances as Chancellor of the Bombay University :—Lord Sandhurst made a brief and business-like speech at the Convocation of the University held on Tuesday. Following the example of his predecessor, his Excellency devoted it to a review of the proceedings of the Educational Department during his administration. In spite of precedent we venture to think such a review would have been more appropriate in the form of a Government Resolution than as a Convocation address. A Convocation address is primarily intended to be an exhortation to the newly made graduates to conduct themselves as became members of the University, to promote social order and to hold the lamp of learning aloft for succeeding generations to be guided by. Lord Sandhurst's address did not contain more than a few sentences in conformity with this purpose. After all it is not everybody that can deliver an appropriate address at a University Convocation.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

Regarding the amendments in the Press Messages Bill which the select committee was recommended, the *Indu Prakash* says:—They are in the nature of a compromise, and like all compromises, they seem to fail to please either of the opposing parties on the subject. We should, however, think that the concessions given to the opponents of the Bill are so few and the few that have been granted are of so limited a character, that the substantial victory rests with those in whose interests this rather uncalled for measure of protecting a few persons at the cost of many was conceived and uncompromisingly pushed up. It is therefore a matter for great surprize that these favoured few should not have the grace to accept the few concessions given in a cheerful spirit and with a generous heart.

The "Rast Goftar" observes :—The amendments made in the draft of the Press Messages Bill, in the Select Committee, must be accepted as a compromise, which, considering both sides of the controversy, will serve to satisfy all. Common justice and fairness demanded that those papers who undergo heavy expenses to serve their clients should be given adequate protection against piracy by unscrupulous contemporaries. This being granted on the one hand, it was essential, on the other, that details of the measure should be so settled as not to allow its provisions to interfere unduly with the rights of the public at large.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Speaking of the new list of Fellows of the Bombay University, the "Indu Prakash" writes:—We are glad to find in the list of new Fellows for the year names of gentlemen, most of whom are eminently worthy of the honour thus conferred upon them, whether we look to their learning and profession, or to their capacity for the kind of work they will be called upon to undertake in the Senate,

SPEECHES OF SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Acknowledging the present of a volume of Sir William Wedderburn's speeches, the *Indu Prakash* discourses :—Sir William's services to India are indeed well known, and whilst this volume is sure to receive the heartiest welcome from our countrymen, it will remain an excellent compendium of the enlightened views of a truly liberal statesman on various important and intricate problems relating to the affairs of this country The selections made by the compiler are judicious. They deal with subjects of vital and perennial interest, as for example, Agricultural Banks, the Poverty of India, the Indian Financial system, Christianity and Politics, and so on. The value of the book is enhanced by a short but interesting sketch of Sir William's career from the pen of Mr. D. E. Wacha.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Looking to the antecedents of H.E. Lord Northcote, the "Rast Goftar" ventures to predict that the prosperity and happiness of our Presidency for the next five years are assured. Our contemporary remarks :—Lord Northcote cannot be said to have come to the helm of affairs under bright auspices. Indeed ; in this respect, he labours under a disadvantage such as has been known to have fallen to the lot of a few of his predecessors. But apart from this, there are considerations to justify the hope, that the *regime* which was inaugurated yesterday, will, otherwise, be not only fruitful of repose and quiet, but productive of greater blessings to the people and enhanced credit to the State. The prosperity and well-being of a people, it is said, depend upon nothing so much as upon the character of its rulers. If there be aught of truth in this, then we need not fear to anticipate events, or to make bold to say that the prosperity and happiness of our Presidency for the next five years are assured. There is everything in the character of the new Governor of Bombay to embolden one to presage, that the rich and time-honoured traditions of British policy and rule in this country will be vigorously and consistently maintained, that no efforts will be spared to uplift the people still higher, socially and morally, to enlarge the bounds of their intellectual horizon, to extent practical sympathy towards their legitimate political aspirations.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—We welcome His Excellency with all the loyalty and devotion that is due to the ruler of this Presidency, and we hope that his five years' *regime* may prove to be an unbroken record of progress and prosperity to the people over whose destinies he is sent by our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to preside. This is not the time to say anything about the new Governor. As Lord Curzon has said, the best time to judge a man is when he takes his armour off. All that we know of him at present is that he bears an honoured and a respected name, and that he is a gentleman of over twenty years' Parliamentary experience in the House of Commons. We also know as he himself said at the complimentary dinner given to him by the Northbrook Club that he means to endeavour to approach all his work in no spirit of lightheartedness and no feeling of over-confidence, but with the determination to do all that is in his power to discharge it in such a manner that he may be of some service to his fellows.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—To Lord and Lady Northcote we offer a cordial welcome. We shall not raise any unduly high expectations about the incoming governor. The speeches that he recently delivered in England were couched in a tone of commendable modesty, and as it is unjust to a new ruler to place him in a false position by indulging in fulsome praises or ominous prognostications, we would rather hold our judgment in suspense. Indian administration, with growing enlightenment amongst the people and with the more exacting standards insisted upon in judging the work of governors and viceroys imposes correspondingly heavy duties and obligations upon them. It rests with them to lower or enhance the moral prestige and popularity of British government.

The *Indian Spectator* observes ;—Nothing can exceed the grace and kindliness of the first utterance of Lord Northcote on Indian ground. Acknowledging the welcome which, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay and the people of this Presidency, the Municipal Corporation tendered to Lady Northcote and himself on their landing on Friday morning, his Lordship said that, should strength and health be vouchsafed to them, they trusted loyally to employ them in the service of this country. A graceful reference in the Corporation's address to the late Sir Stafford Northcote's services to India, as Secretary of State, elicited an equally graceful response from Lord Northcote who stated that he knew that, of all the public duties in his distinguished father was called upon to discharge, there were none in which he took deeper interest than those which he was called upon to perform as Secretary of State for India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventure in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted. Those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

Telegrams for Venezuella except State are subject to Government censorship and accepted at sender's risk, code language admitted on production of code books

Private telegrams for South African Republic (Transvaal) will be accepted subject to conditions given in foot-note on page 75 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

State of communication :—

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Rhamo route to China right.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely despended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Telegrams for places in East Cost Africa which are directed via Loanda and Capetown on account of interruption are accepted at same rates as via Bombay, Aden, during the present war.

Rates for British Indian and Portuguese Government messages to offices of British East Africa Company and on Uganda Railway are the same as those for Zanzibar, plus five annas for postage.

THE ADAPTABILITY OF INDIAN ROADS TO CYCLE TOURING.

DR. W. H. WORKMAN, who has recently wheeled through India, writes on the above subject in "Travel" :—

Some eighteen months ago, previous to coming out to India, the question presented itself, has India a system of highways sufficiently complete and of such a character as to render an extended bicycle tour within its limits practicable ? An answer to this question was not readily obtainable. A few round-the-world cyclists had passed over portions of the Grand Trunk Road, but beyond this little information could be gleaned. The experience even of those, who had lived years in India, was local, and their knowledge was not circumstantial enough to be of much value. As previously when touring in Sicily, Algeria and Spain, the only thing to be done was to assume the *role* of pioneer and investigate the matter for oneself.

The completion already of over 8,000 miles on the cycle in India in the prosecution of our purpose in going there, has served to answer the question, and show that it is possible for the cyclist, with a few interruptions, to cross India from Cape Cormorin to Darjeeling, Simla, or Srinagar, and from Calcutta to Peshawar, Bombay or Madras, on roads sufficiently good in the dry season to make such a journey a by no means unpleasant undertaking. Indeed many regions of interest in India can be reached more expeditiously on the cycle than in any other manner, provided one is willing to endure some personal discomfort, and carry from thirty to fifty pounds of luggage on his machine.

Indian roads may be divided into three classes according to the method of their construction, metalled, laterite, and clay or loam. A fourth class consisting of tracks in the sand need not be considered, as these only exceptionally and for short distances concern the cyclist.

The first class vary in character from good to bad in proportion to the material used and the care taken in building and maintaining them. The surface of some roads for twenty to forty miles or more is hard, smooth, and fairly free from dust ; that of others is broken, wavy, uneven, and worn into ruts necessitating care in riding, while still again, especially on recently constructed or rpaired portions, which have been insufficiently rolled, it is rough and lumpy, causing a continuous jarring of the machine, that is very fatiguing when one has far to ride.

The roadway is generally ample, but the metalled track running along the centre is only twelve to fourteen feet wide, and a few inches in thickness or depth ; hence it offers but feeble resistance to the pounding of the narrow tyres of the cart wheels, and rapidly degenerates, needing constant repairs which it does not always get. I have seen many places where the metalling has become entirely disintegrated by the wear and tear of travel. Certainly in India, as has been found to be the case elsewhere, wider tracks and more solid construction would give better and more durable roads and greater economy of maintainance.

BY LATERITE ROADS.

I refer to those made of the soft crumbling red laterite so commonly found in some parts of India. This material seems to make a good solid bed and the top layer wears into a smooth surface entirely free from stones. Those that I have cycled over have seemed to me to be smoother and pleasanter to ride upon than the metalled roads. When well made they afford an almost ideal cycling track, equalling in smoothness the Ampezzostrasse between Tobiach and Cortina. The memory of certain roads of this kind in Bengal, Orisss, and the Madras Presidency is never recalled without a thrill of pleasure.

The clay and loam roads, like similar ones in other parts of the world, are usually rough and dusty. Still, at times, when well laid by rain, and not cut up by traffic while yet soft, they may be smooth and agreeable to ride upon.

It is the custom in India, particularly in the north, to cover the sides of the roads and even the metalled portion with a thick layer of clay or loam, which certainly does not add to their usefulness, since, aside from the dust and additional friction upon the wheels thus occasioned in the dry season, this layer softens when wet, becomes slippery, and clogs the wheels with mud. So far as the cyclist is concerned, I should class Indian roads as

FAIR-WEATHER ROADS.

Such as they are, good, indifferent, and bad, he can get over them during the dry season, but I have seen very few roads that apparently could be used for cycling during the monsoon rains. In respect of construction the roads of Ceylon are far superior to those of India, the metalling being more thoroughly done. I was able to ride many hundreds of miles in Ceylon during the monsoon, being frequently overtaken by drenching tropical showers, which flooded the roads, without being detained an hour for them to dry.

Many roads, particularly in the southern half of the peninsula, are well shaded on both sides by banyan, mango, tamarind, pepul, and other trees so that one may ride quite comfortably at all times of the day, even when the temperature is in the neighbourhood of 90° F. In Middle India, the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Oudh, where other trees are scarce, the above are replaced to a certain extent by acacias, which cast an indifferent shade at best, but produce a vast crop of needle-like thorns, which strew the path plentifully to the great annoyance of the cyclist and detriment of his tyres. In these regions time is lost by

THE NECESSITY OF CONSTANT REPAIRS.

In the air tubes of two cycles I repaired on one occasion over seventy punctures, and the repair of twenty to thirty punctures at a time in two air tubes has been no uncommon experience. Many of the punctures are so small, that only by the most careful search in water can they be discovered, and much patience is required to make an air tube, that has suffered in this manner, tight again. As one's experience of this sort accumulates, one comes to loathe the very sight of a thorny acacia.

Another kind of thorn, short, sharp, three-cornered, with a broad base, grows in the scanty grass on the sides of many roads. The cyclist will avoid inconvenience from this by riding only over those parts of the road that are free from vegetation.

By far the greater portion of the roads of Northern India are destitute of any shade whatever, which, after all, is preferable to the partial shadow cast by the acacias with the attendant disadvantages.

India is a land where it is not easy to maintain continuous roads, owing to the shifting nature, of the soil, and the frequency with which its surface is cut up by rivers and monsoon watercourses, over which it is difficult to construct roads and bridges. Hence the cyclist must be prepared to meet with frequent interruptions in the continuity of road otherwise good, and to put up with the consequent delay.

A well-made, well-shaded road, over which one has been riding with delight, suddenly, ends in a track of loose sand, perhaps several miles in length, or at the bank of an unbridged river of varying depth and width, often flanked on one or both sides by deep sand brought down by the monsoon floods, for a distance of half a mile to two miles, through which the cycle must be painfully pushed. Sand reaches of this kind are provokingly likely to present themselves at or near midday, when the sun is glowing from the zenith, and the sand reflecting its hottest rays. As to passing the water, the cyclist must make the best shift he can. If the water be shallow he may induce natives, who may be at hand, to carry him and his cycle over on their shoulders ; or a bullock cart may chance to come up, which will render him assistance. Failing these, he must divest himself of his nether garments and attack the stream himself.

Deep rivers on travelled routes are often provided with a ferry boat, but when this is absent, some sort of a boat can usually be found in the neighbourhood, often indeed of the most primitive description, such as a dug-out or a circular basket of bamboo covered with skins, with which the natives will come to his relief. In some sections, as in Orissa, three or four such rivers will be met with in the course of a day's ride, each of which may cause a detention of from half an hour to two hours.

Roads are frequently crossed by a succession of small n

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN has been a victim to influenza, but happily is now on the way to recovery. He will probably leave London for a change of air before resuming his literary work. He has practically completed his book—it makes three volumes—on the English Utilitarians, meaning Mill Bentham, and that school. He has still to correct the proofs.

Mr. Bret Harte is collecting into a volume the various short stories he has recently written. Most of them have appeared in the English and American magazines. Here, as in America, Mr. Bret Harte well maintains the position of favour that he long ago won for his short stories. For this reason the book, which by the bye has not yet been given a title, will be awaited with interest. It is to be ready during the spring.

Sir Frederick Young is known for serveral works dealing with the British colonies in connection with Imperial policy. He has just finished a new volume on the same great subject, and it will shortly appear under the title Exit Party. He defines it as an essay on the rise and fall of party as the ruling factor in future government of the British Empire. One anticipates Sir Frederick's plea to be that party differences at home should not influence our colonial policy.

Professor York Powell is to edit a series of popular histories for Messrs. Pearson. It will be called the Great People's Series, which signifies that a nation will primarily be studied through its people. Green showed what attractive reading history could be made when the personal note is introduced. That popular method, combined with scholarly accuracy, will be held in view for these volumes. The first one is to be by Mr. Arthur Hassall, of Oxford, its subject the French.

M. Pierre de Coubertin has been contributing to the "Fortnightly" a set of articles on Modern France. These are now being gathered into book form, and will be published by Messrs. Chapman under the title France Since 1814. French history, M. Coubertin points out, appears at first sight to be split into periods perfectly distinct from each other. Historians, he adds, have yielded to the irresistible temptation of studying them apart, and thus the underlying metaphysical thread which unites them has become less and less visible. It is this thread that M. Coubertin endeavours to bring to light.

Ouida's new novel, The Waters of Edera, will be published by Mr. Unwin within the next month. In it the author, quitting some of her recent experiments, sounds again the note, at once so sweet and bitter, which she sounded in Ariadne. The story is one of Italian life, and something of an exposure of Italian politics. Ouida has only a cataract of anger for the modern Government of Italy, whose whips, in her view, are as heavy as the scorpions of Bomba. However we know her as a novelist, not as a politician and what she has to say in the latter key is engulfed in the story. The most outstanding character in it is a priest Don Silvario—a man of great qualities.

The Registrar of Cambridge University, Mr. Willis Clark, is giving us a volume entitled Old Friends at Cambridge. He says he has frequently been asked to write his memories. He has serious doubt if he recollects anything of value, and even if he did he has not time at present to commit it to paper. But the University when he first knew it was a very different place from what it now is, and it has fallen to his lot to write several biographical notices of distinguished Cambridge men, in the course of which he has noted incidentally a good many of the constitutional and social changes of recent years. Here he ventures to collect—and Messrs. Macmillan will publish—what he has thus written.

Mr. Murray is to publish the late Major Thruston's book, giving an account of experiences in Egypt an Central Africa. The first part details the author's service with the Egyptian Army, including the operations against Osman Digna and the Arabs around Suakim. Major Thurston accompanied Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda, and that expedition is described. Along with it goes the Unyoro expedition, and then Major Thruston is back again in Egypt and at Dongola. But he was called once more to Uganda, and was murdered there by the Soudanese troops during their mutiny. His brother, Mr. E. H. Thruston, supplies a memoir, and Sir Archibald Hunter contributes a preface.

No new facts about John Wesley. Mr. Frank Banfield notes, are likely to be brought to light. He says this in a preface to the volume on Wesley which he is contributing to Messrs. Kegan Paul's Westminster Biographies. His endeavour, accordingly, has been confined to giving the story of Wesley, life as clearly and interestingly as limits of space would permit. As far as possible, he has allowed Wesley in the most important crises of his life to be his own biographer. Still, though Mr. Banfield has no new matter to offer, he does not think it follows that the facts of Wesley's life may not be susceptible of new interpretations.

Professor Skeat's son, Mr. W. W. Skeat, is the author of a book which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish at once. It is entitled Malay Magic, and is a very minute and detailed study of folk-lore, ceremonial observances and magic in the Malay Peninsula. That is a country where Mohammedanism only superficially overlays a mass of aboriginal beliefs and customs. Mr. Skeat tells us the general view which the Malay holds as to the creation, man's place in it, his relations with the supernatural, and so on. Next he describes the charms and ceremonies by which man attempts to influence nature—wather beasts, water, and fire; and finally he deals with magic rites affecting life and death.

The Shadow of Allah, by Morley Roberts and Max Montesole, is a novel which Mr. John Long announces. Two other stories that he is publishing are Quite, by Mrs Coulson Kernahan, and The Experiment of Dr. Nevill by Mr. Hulme Beaman.—Next week Mr. Heinemann will have ready a book of short stories by the lady who writes as Maxwell Gray. It is entitled The World's Mercy.—That mysterious person, Fiona Macleod, will this spring publish with Messrs. Chapman a volume, The Divine Adventure, and Other Stories.—Mr. G. B. Burgin has written a story called The Tiger's Claw. It will be published by Messrs. Pearson, who likewise announce a novel by Mr. Allen Upward—The Accused Princess. Those who knew the clever writing of the late Mr. James Runciman will be glad to hear that Messrs. Chatto are reissuing, at three and sixpence, his story of marine adventure, Skippers and Shellbacks.

Mr. H. D. Traill has added some dialogues to his New Lucian for a fresh edition of the work which Messrs. Chapman are preparing. The Dean of Hereford has written a preface for a biographical volume, The Last of the Climbing Boys which Mr. John Long is to publish. The author is Mr. George Kison. An autobiographical sketch of Mrs. John Drew, the mother of the well known actor, is appearing here and in America. It has a preface by the son. Mr. Bassett Hopkins has prepared a handbook to local administration in London under the London Government Act of last year. It will appear shortly, with the title The Boroughs of the Metropolis The Canadian work which Mr. E.B. Osborn is publishing with Messrs. Chatto concerns the past present, and future of the North-West Territories. It is called Greater Canada Colonel Alderson's book, Pink and Scarlet: or Hunting as a School for Soldiering, will be published in a few days by Mr. Heinemann. It should be interesting just now. A revised edition which Mr. Edmund G. Gardner has been preparing of his study of the Paradise—the book is entitled Dante's Ten Heavens—will be published immediately by Messrs. Constable.

Boswell's Johnson will I am confident, be still more valued by posterity a century hence when all the actors in the scene shall be numbered with the dead. So Malone wrote in 1804, the year in which he published the fourth edition of the famous biography. The century is nearly ended, and Boswell's Johnson is as great a favourite as it has ever been since the appearance of Boswell's first edition in 1791. So no one will be surprised to learn that Messrs. Macmillan (whose Globe edition brought the masterpiece within the reach of many classes of new readers) will this year bring out a new edition of it in three volumes. This will be included in their recently begun collection of English Classics.

The first three volume edition was prepared by Boswell himself in 1794. The author having died in 1795, the next edition (in four volumes) was brought out by Malone, who made the most scrupulously faithful use of the additional notes collected by Boswell. Besides the fourth edition, already mentioned, Malone brought out a fifth and sixth before the year 1812. Most readers are, or should be, familiar with Macaulay's onslaught and Carlyle's, upon Croker's edition of 1831. Croker wisely profited by his castigation—as he showed in future editions. His great service to the literature or the subject was justly and generously acknowledged by the editor of the Globe issue, Mr. Mowbray Morris, who pointed out that "but for Croker many of the allusions to persons and things which Boswell's first readers had difficulty in interpreting, or of which the interpretation was for various reasons left in a decent uncertainty, must have for ever remained shopelessly obscure to posterity.' Croker's final edition has been the basis of all the editions that have appeared during the last sixty years. In the forthcoming issue there will be neither new introductions nor new notes.

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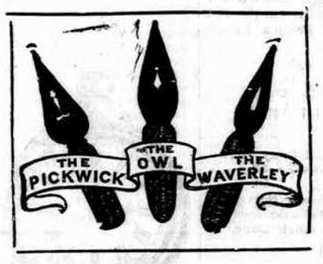

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Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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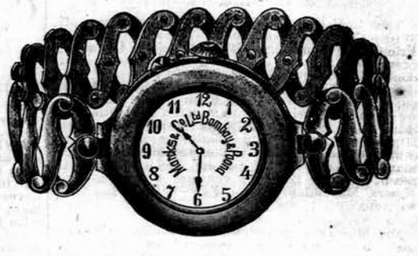

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.